




A. 114 p. 15

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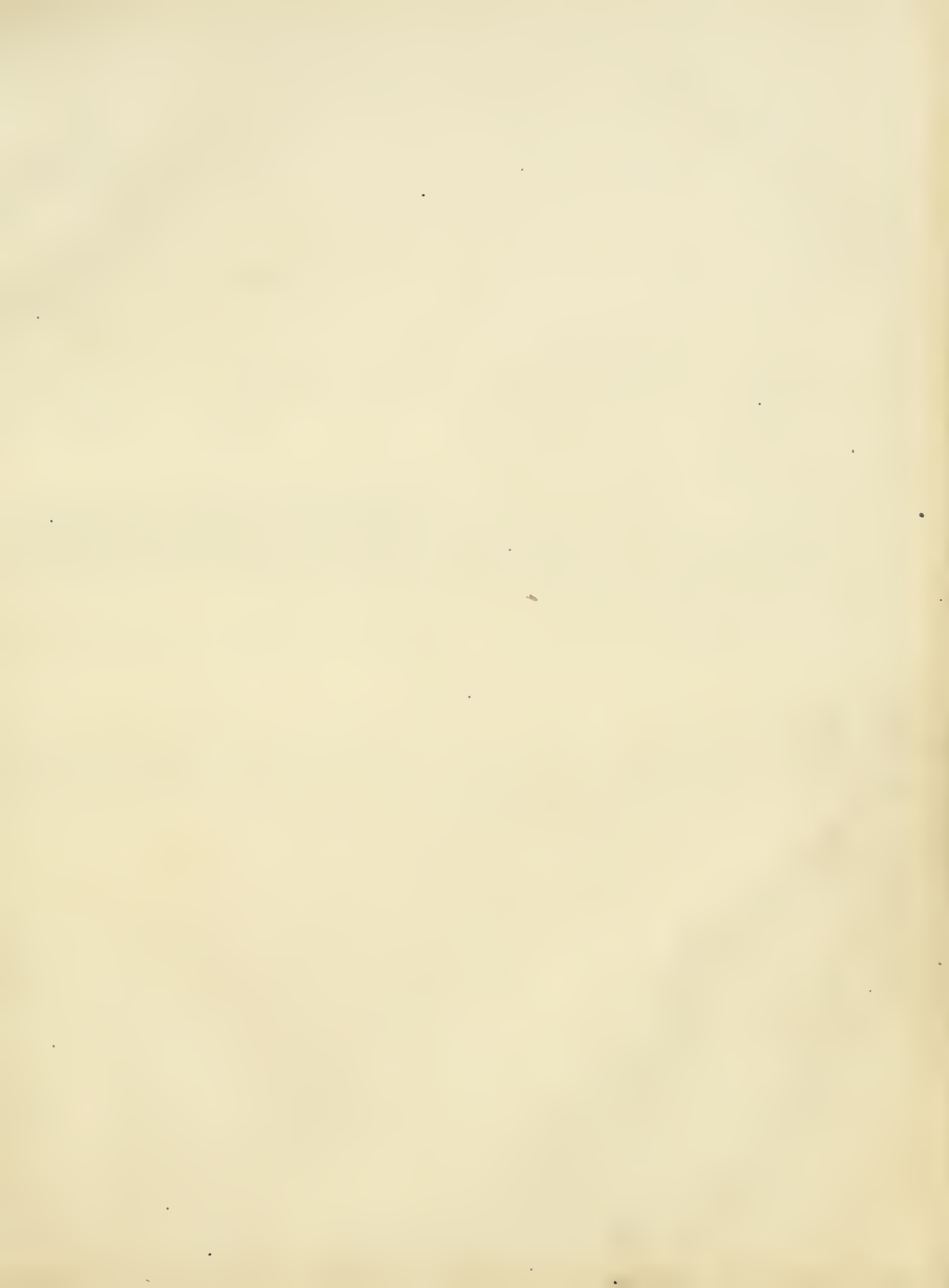
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Facsimile of the Original M.S.
In the Library of the Faculty of Advocates, Edinburgh.

I.

Letter by Sir Thomas Kennedy of Colzeane, Tutor of Cassillis,
in reply to the Laird of Bargany's Cartel.

See p. 17

I have receiv'd your letter in forme of a challenge for a
 I have done as your bill for you and also as you did for me
 and as for your feilds I can not bot if all the v^r g^r
 able to bring me to the point of the sword. I would have
 the other party of your charge in and you did not bring of your
 we kept him for your own.

III.

Character of Gilbert Kennedy of Bargany.

See p. 51.

You will not see the report made of Colzeane was
 a qualification of the country for the discharge of the war
 to all people the yid of the war was your best man it was to be gotten
 in our hand of your state, we will make the law that both
 of our countrymen shall be the best of your man and you shall
 not know at all what it is. For you will have and find out
 wonder to be able. You was both about the law of the
 you can you was the best of the law you will have the
 my to be for you you can be to the law of the
 you can be by the law of the best to be the best of the
 you will not see of the law of the best of any man in the land

Q 114.6.15

HISTORICAL
AND
GENEALOGICAL ACCOUNT
OF
THE PRINCIPAL FAMILIES
OF THE NAME OF
KENNEDY.

FROM AN ORIGINAL MS.

WITH NOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS, &c.

BY

ROBERT PITCAIRN,

WRITER TO HIS MAJESTY'S SIGNET, F.S.S.A., AND HON. F.S.A., PERTH, &c.

EDINBURGH:

WILLIAM TAIT; AND JOHN STEVENSON.

LONDON: LONGMAN AND CO.

M.D.CCC.XXX.

‘ TWIXT WIGTOUNE AND THE TOWN OF AIRE,
AND LAIGH DOWN BY THE CRUVES OF CREE,
YOU SHALL NOT GET A LODGING THERE,
EXCEPT YE COURT A KENNEDY !’

BANNATYNE CLUB PRESS,
BALLANTYNE AND COMPANY, PRINTERS. .

PREFATORY NOTICE.

33.3.* THE following HISTORICAL and GENEALOGICAL ACCOUNT of the principal FAMILIES OF THE NAME OF KENNEDY, is appended to an Anonymous MS. Chronicle of Scottish Affairs, from the earliest periods to the reign of King James VI, which is preserved in the truly valuable Library of the Faculty of Advocates, Edinburgh; and is now presented to the public, in its present form, through the liberal permission of the Curators of that National Institution, as it may with much propriety be termed. The remarkable events detailed in this MS. History of the Kennedies induced the Editor to prepare it for the press, originally, with the view of explaining many of the incidents which are related in the extraordinary Trial of THE MURES OF AUCHINDRAYNE, for the murder of Sir Thomas Kennedy of Colzeane, Tutour of Cassillis, and of William Dalrymple, &c.; but the numerous notices which it contains, illustrative of the History of CARRICK, and of the inveterate and deadly FEUDS which prevailed in AYRSHIRE and GALLOWAY, &c., and especially, within the BAILIARY OF CARRICK, induced him to extend his researches,

for the purpose of affording to the reader suitable explanations of the many minute, but often obscure, events which it records.

The state of society and of manners which are here unfolded, are of such lively interest, and are so novel in their details, even to the most ardent enquirers into the private history of the people of Scotland, at and previous to the accession of King James to the English throne, that it was deemed advisable that the present work should be accompanied with pretty copious Notes and Illustrations. An Appendix of hitherto unpublished Papers, relating to the history and statistics of the districts embraced by the author, as the general scene of the exploits which he so graphically narrates, was likewise considered as a necessary accompaniment. A Glossary and a copious Index of persons and places conclude the work.

For the satisfaction of the antiquary, a *fac-simile* of the original MS. from which the History has been taken, together with an old Genealogical Tree of the Family of Cassillis, drawn up by another hand, shortly after the date of these Annals of the Kennedies, have also been added, as suitable illustrations.

With regard to the author, nothing satisfactory can at present be ascertained, farther than the internal evidence afforded by his work ; which seems clearly to prove him to have been a strenuous adherent to BARGANY'S faction, and of course a zealous antagonist of the EARLS OF CASSILLIS. He is likewise a very keen supporter of all the transactions in

which the elder AUCHINDRAYNE was concerned ; so much indeed, that the Editor was at one time convinced, that the work had been penned in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, by that extraordinary man, as a relaxation and amusement during the long confinement which preceded his trial. In favour of such theory it might be urged, that the letters and speeches of Auchindrayne, given in the course of the History, savour much of the dry and caustic humour of the author. The author omits no opportunity of giving a favourable gloss, even to the most indefensible parts of Auchindrayne's conduct, in every affair in which he has occasion to name him. He always assigns him a very prominent part in every feud, &c., and studiously amplifies in all instances which relate to him ; and he acts the part of a professed apologist of all his actions. He is uniformly present, as an eye-witness and auditor, at every conference, however secret, and details the very words uttered, excepting in the case of the diabolical plot to waylay and murder the Tutor of Cassillis, where he incautiously says, " quhatt wordis was amangis thame, I will not repeitt it"—evidently inferring, that he was present, or was perfectly aware of all that passed, from the best authority. The narrative terminates most abruptly, at the period of the public accusation of Auchindrayne and his son, as being guilty of the lad Dalrymple's murder.

These circumstances, however, are in themselves but slender and unsatisfactory. But it may confidently be asserted, that the author was a person of family, and of considerable influence in Carrick—that he was most intimately connected with the leading actors—and that he was busily engaged in the various events which he so admirably records.

It appears to be unnecessary, in this place, to enter into any recapitulation of the subject matter of the History, which has been as carefully illustrated, in the course of this work, as the Editor's present opportunities permitted. Having been engaged for a considerable time in collecting suitable materials for this purpose, every source which fell within the range of his observation and research has been applied to; and much that is entirely new to the general reader has been obtained, from the most authentic MSS; which, indeed, are known and consulted by a very limited number of those who may have occasion to peruse these pages. In conclusion of this subject, it may be briefly noticed, that it appears obvious, that the same individual who wrote this account of the Kennedies, also compiled the Chronicle of Scottish Affairs, which forms the principal part of the same MS. volume from which this has been taken.

Since these sheets were printed, the following notices of the curious Chronicle mentioned by the author, entitled, "THE BLACK BOOK OF SCONE," (see pp. 1 and 75,) were found in *Father Hay's Memoirs*, Tom. II. Folio, MS. Adv. Library, W. 2. 3. p. 647; which the Editor thinks are worthy of being added to this Prefatory Notice, having been discovered too late for insertion in the Notes or Appendix.

In his "Catalogue of Books relating to our Scots History," Father Hay states, that "The Black Booke of SCONE was amongst President Spotswood's books. It was given by Lewis Cant to Major-Generall Lambert, and by him to Collonell Fairfax." In another place, (p. 669,) he likewise mentions this remarkable fact, in relation to the same

Volume—" Which Booke KING CHARLES THE FIRST had ransom'd from ROME, by a considerable soume of money. It is certain Bishop Spotswood had it and the Black Booke of PASLEY, sign'd by the hands of three Abbots, when he compil'd his Hiftory."

It is very probable, therefore, that this Volume may still be in existence, (likely in England)—and that this brief mention made of it may prove the means of its recovery, and of having it preserved in some Public Institution, such as the Library of the Faculty of Advocates, Edinburgh, so as to be, at all times, accessible to the Historian. If it should be recovered, it is very likely that it would eventually be presented to the public, in a proper form.

The same author mentions the Black Books of PAISLEY and PLUSCARDIN, " quhich we find listid amongst Bishop Spotswood's Books ;" the Black Book of HAMILTON, which is quoted by John Knox, Lib. I. p. 47, ad annum 1543 ; the Breviary of ABERDEEN, " printed in 1509, the 22 year of King James the Fourt his Reign, impensis Walteri Chapman, mercatoris Edinburgenfis ;" the Chronicles of MELROSE, HOLYROOD, and in general all the MS. Chronicles, Chartularies, and Histories of Scotland, amounting to seventy-six.

Towards the conclusion of his valuable Catalogue, *Father Hay* remarks, " The Black Booke of PASLEY, frequently cited by Buchannan, together with the famous Booke of PLUSCARDIN, I find listid in the Catalogue of Bishop Spotswood's Library. Doctor Sibbald hath ane

very old abridgement of the Booke of PASLEY; which Booke, Usher cites, containing an account of the memorable things which occur'd in every year since our settling in this Isle, or rather, since the creation, till King James the First's death. It is founded upon good grounds and warrands, and deserves the credit and applause it met with. The abridgement kept by Doctor Sibbald was extracted, per venerabilem virum Johannem Gibson, Canonicum Glasgoensem, et Rectorem de Renfrew, anno 1501. The History of the REED FRIERS or Trinitarians cites frequently the Booke of DUMFREISE, which probably belong'd to the GRAY FRIERS of that city. Camerarius also cites the Chronicles of DUMFERMELYNE, SCONE, Fragmentum GLASGUENSE, Bruni Collectanea, Scoti Chronicon, Sinclair, the Breviary of ABERDEEN, Hunterus libro de Sanctis Scotis, Millus, Georgius Neutonus, Elphinstonius, Breviariumoticum, Martyrologium Sanctæ Crucis, Georgius Thomsonius, Jacobus Ballindenus, Veremundi Historia, Dempsterus, Adammannus de vita Sancti Columbei, &c. I have seen likewise cited elsewhere, the Chronicle of the BLACK FRIERS of EDINBURGH," &c.

The preceding notices prove the correctness of the Editor's general assertion, that the number of authentic Scottish Histories and Chronicles was formerly very considerable. Considering the multitude of copies which must have been taken from each of these books, the total disappearance of so many of them, is matter of astonishment, and not easily to be accounted for. However, it is trusted, that many of these monuments of the History of Scotland are still preserved abroad, whither it is known very many valuable MSS. were carried, during the troubles

of the seventeenth century, and at the period of the Rebellions of 1715 and 1745. It is highly probable that some of them may still be gleaned from the Libraries of ancient families, in Scotland and England.

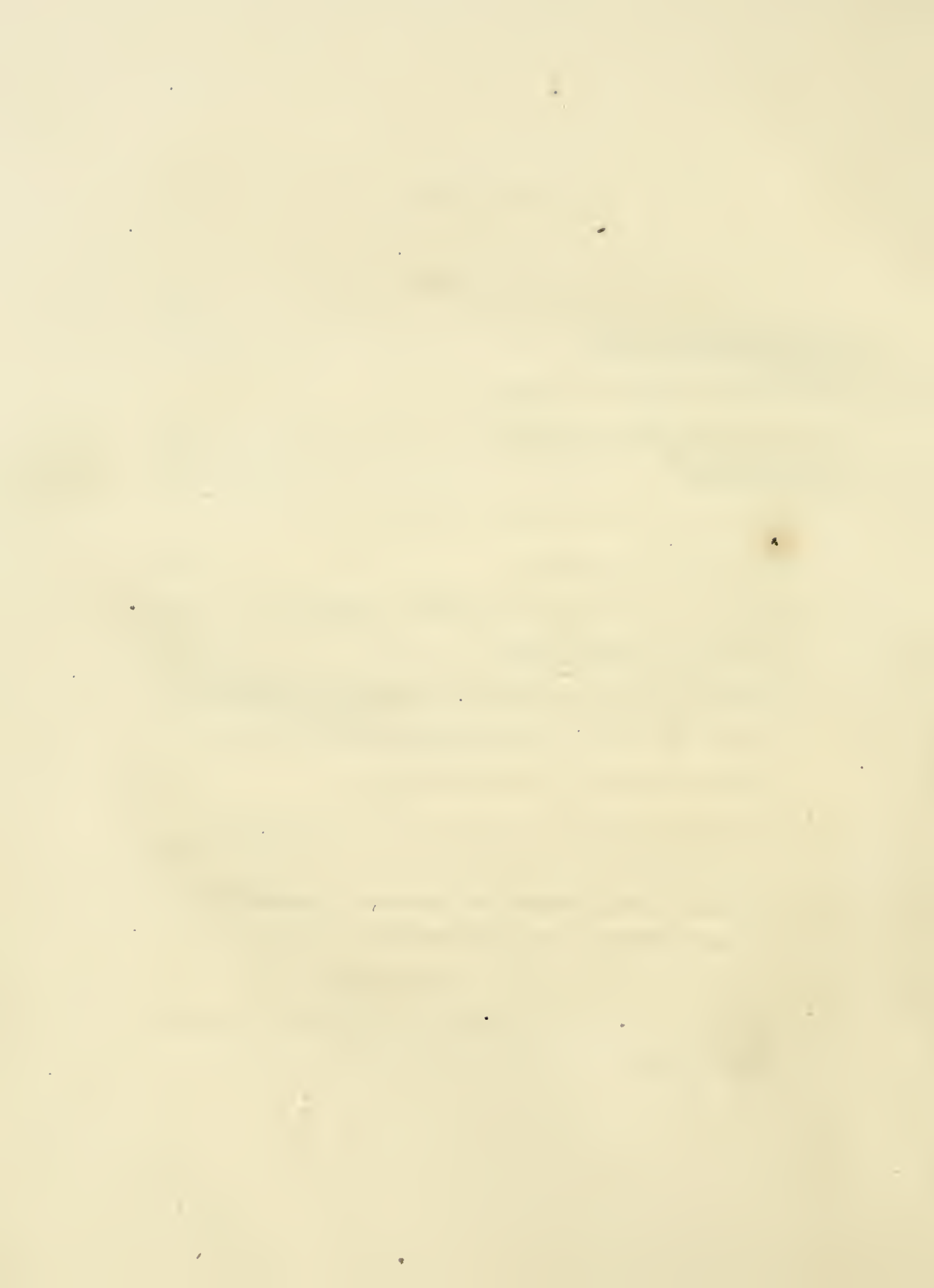
The praiseworthy efforts of THE BANNATYNE CLUB have been mainly directed towards the recovery of such books and MSS, as elucidate the remoter periods of our History, and our early Literature; and, during the short period of its institution, that association has done much towards effecting so excellent a purpose. A more recent Society, formed in Glasgow, under the title of THE MATTLAND CLUB, is likewise zealously engaged in the same pursuits. Through the united exertions of these Clubs, and from the value which is now more prevalently attached to such reliques, it is hoped, that the public shall, at no very distant date, be put in possession of all the Histories, Chronicles, and Memoirs, which are worthy of being preserved, as in themselves truly valuable and authentic.

GENERAL REGISTER HOUSE,
14th August, 1830.



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HISTORIE

OF THE KENNEDYIS.

SEING that thair is sum Noittis, for memory, heirefter to follow, off the Name of Kennedy, I thocht it gude to conteyne heir, thair beginning; and how they reafe to be gritt, and foe furthe, to this hour.

[THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF KENNEDY.]

AND first, concerning thair Name; it is, out of all dout, the same proceedit fra the nem Kennethe; for of that nemme thair was findry Kyngis, and also sum very fynd Capitanis. For by the thrie Kingis that had to thair name Kennethe, thair wes ane Kennethe Thaine of Carrik, quha was ane of King Gregories Capitanis in his weir in the land, be quhais skill of rowing doun of stanes from ane hiche hill, he vanne ane gritt battell to King Gregorie. And of this Captane the Kennedyes sayis thair had thair beginning. Bot the Blak Buik of Skoyne settis thair beginning to be in the ring of King Malcome the secund, quha was crownit in the yeir of God 1010 yeiris, and was the fourfcoir King of Scotland. Thair was with this King, ane M^cKenane of the Yllis, that wes slayne be Danis, at the battell of Murlaik; and of him com the M^cKenane of the Yllis, quha bruikis the landis of Stroworddell to this hour.

This M^cKenane of the Yllis successioune wes at the tyme of King Donnallis ring, quhan the Danis gat the possessioune of the hail Yllis,

baneift be thame in Yrland, quhair he remanit to the ring of King Alexander the thrid, and than com to King Allexander befor the battell of the Larkis, with thriefcoir of his name and feruandis; and efter that King Acho was defeitt, he fled to Air, and thair tuik fchiping. The principall man that perfewit him wes M^cKenane, with his fonis; and efter that the King of Danis was reffaut in the Castell of Air, M^cKenane followit on ane Lord or grit Captane of the Danis, to ane craig in Carrik, quhairon thair wes ane ftrenthe buildit be the Danis, low, be the fie-fyde; the quhilk ftrenthe M^cKenane and his fonis tuik, and flew this Capitane and all that wes thairin. For the quhilk deid, this M^cKenane gat the sam ftrenthe fra King Alexander, with certane landis lyand thairto; the quhilk he gaif to his fecund fone. And thair wes the firft begining of the name of Kennedy, in the Mayne-land. On the ftrenthe and craig thair is now ane fair Castell, quhilk the fcheiff of the Law-land Kennedys tuik thair ftyill of, for ane lang fpace, and was callit Lairdis of Donour, becaus of the dou of the hill abuiiff that houfe. Of this hous the reft off that name ar comin. This Battell was ftrukin on the thrid day of Auguft, the yeir of God 1263.

[THE HOUSE OF DONOUR, OR DUNNURE.]

THIS Houfe remanit ane lang tyme bot in ane fober eftaitt, not heffand na gritt rent, nor commandymment of the cuntry. For we heir na gritt mentioun maid of thame in Wallis dayis, nor the Brucis tyme. For, at the Barnis of Air, the Laird of Caiffillis was Sir Neill Montgomery; quha, as we reid in Wallace buik, was hangit in Air, be the defeitt of the Inglifmanne; bot becaus that the Cronikill makis mentioun heirof, I reft thairon. Bot the airis of this Sir Neill bruikit the landis of Caiffillis quhill the ring of Robert the fecund, the firft of the Stewartis, at

the quhilk tyme the faidis landis fell to ane lafs : And the Laird of Dalrumpill, her nyteboir, come to hir hous of Caiffillis, and perfewit hir, be forfe, to have hir in marraige ; the quhilk scho wald nocht condiscend to, bot defendit the hous. And at this tyme, the Laird of Donour that than was, he cuming by, and perfeiffing the famin, fett wpone the Laird of Dalrumpill and flew him, and releiffit the lady, and tuik hir with him to his hous of Donour ; quhair, wnder promeis off mareige, he maid hir to refing hir landis in the Kingis handis in fauoris off him ; bot I can not reid that ewer he mareyit hir to his wyff. Bot scho feing hir felff diffa-poyntitt be that deid, tuik displeafour, and deit schortlie thairefter. This was aboutt the thrid yeir off Robertt the Secund, quhilk wes the 1373 year of God.

Now, the Laird of Dalrumpill being flane, as ye haue hard, his landis falles to his broder fonis, amangis the quhilk thair wes gritt fryff ; bot the youngeft at laft fald his rycht to the Laird of Donour. And thane, the Laird of Donour fett for the eldeft, and flew him, littill abuiß the Kirk of Dalrumpill ; quhair now thair is ane gritt cairne of ftanis, to this day. And fa, be that rycht that he had of the youngeft, he bruikis the landis of Dallrumpill. And this wes Dalrumpillis conqueift.

Now, at this tyme, thair wes ane Laird in Carrik quhilk wes callit Macktaife. The Laird of Donour makis this Maktaife his goffop ; and the bairne being ane man-chyld, this Laird Maktaife wald neidis heff him to be his foste ; and in end, be wantene childreyne of his awin, maid his foste-fone his air, and gaiff him his landis efter him. And of that fone cam the Houfe of Bargany, quha had na benefeitt of the Hous of Donour.

[THE HOUSE OF BLAQUHAN, OR BLAIRQUHAN.]

It is thochtt that the Hous of Blaquhane come off the Hous of Do-

nour, at this tyme ; and gatt fra the Laird, his father, the twenty pund land of Donourtoone, quhilk thay had off the House to this houre. Bot thair preferment come be the mareage of ane M^cColloche, quha wes here-
trix of Twymone ; be the quhilk thay gatt the landis of Couftoune, and mony ma landis in Galloway.

[THE HOUSE OF BARGANY.]

THE Hous of Balgany cam to thair preferment be the valour of ane secund broder, quha wes first putt to haue bein ane Freir ; bot his cur-
rage, not agreabill to sa base ane office, lost the fame, and passitt with the Laird of Blaquhane to France, to Chairllis the VII, in the yeir of our Lord 1431. He was callit Freir Hew ; and was, for his valour, so beluiffit of the King of France, that he remaynit with him mony yeiris thairef-
ter ; and wentt with him to the Holy Land. And at his returning, he refavitt word that his broder the Laird of Bargany was deid : Quhair-
upone he tuik leiff of the King of France, and gatt, in recompane of his seruice, mony gritt rewairdis of gold and mony ; and abuiff all, he gaiff him leiff to weir airmis quarterly in his airmis, to wit, flour-de-lyse, quhilk that hous weiris to this day.

He com to Scotland, and bocht the ten pund land of Arstefar, and buildit the housé thair of, and conquieft mony ma landis, be the benefeitt off the stipend of the King of France. This Freir Hewis oy wes callit ‘ Com with the penny,’ quha conquieft the grittest pairt off all the lewing, quhilk now is ane gritt rent ; and hes off it cumin THE HOUSSIS OF ARDMILLANE, DUNNEANE, BENNANE, KIRKHILL, BARDROHATT.

[THE HOUSE OF DONOUR, RESUMED.]

BOT now to return to the Houfe of Donour agane. Thair was ane broder of the Houfe, quhilk was ather the fourt or fyft brother. The eldeft, quha wes Laird, being deid, the freindis conwenit to tak ordour quha fuld be Tutour; bot this broder, albeit youngeft, startt wp, and drawing his fuord, said, 'I ame beft and wordieft, and I wilbe Tutour!' This broder wes callit Alfchunder; and becaus he woir ane dagour, quhilk at that tyme wes nocht comwne, he wes callit 'Alfchunder Dalgour,' to ane to-name.

This Alfchunder, or Allexander, fell in mislyking with the Erll off Wig-tone Douglaffe, quha wes ane werry gritt manne, and had ane gritt forfè in all the cuntry. This Douglas wes fo far offenditt at him, becaus it wes thocht that he vanne feid aganis him at Glaynnaip, and ane wther agains Lindfay thane Laird of Craigy, at the watter of Done, bothe one ane day, that the Erll offeritt to many that wald bring this Allexanderis heid, 'thai fuld haue the fourty mark land of Stewarttoun, in Cuninghame!' The quhilkis wordis cuning to Allexanderis eiris, he conveynis to the number of ane hunder horfè; and on the Yuill-day, in the morn- ing, come to the toune off Wigtoun, about the time that he knew the Erll to be at the morning Mefs; and heffand all his rycht of the faid xl mark land put in forme, cumis in the kirk, and fays, 'My Lord, ze haue hicht this xl mark land to ony pat wald bring 30w my heid, and I knaw thair is nane fo meitt as my felf! And thairfoir, will defyr 3our lordfhip to keip to me, as ze bad to ony wther!' The Erll perfeiffitt, that, gif he refuiffitt, the fam wald coft him his lyff; and thairfoir tuik the penne and fufcryvit the famin. Alfchunder thankeitt his lordfhip, and takand his horfè, lap one, and cam his wayis. And he and his airis bruikis the famin at this tyme, or at the leaft, to the fex hunder and tua yeir of God,

that Erll Johne fald the fame to the Laird of Langfchaw. He gatt this in the fourth yeir of the ring off Robert the third, quhilk was about the yeir of God 1380. This Allexander, cuming hame to Donour, beganne to grow prouwd, and it was feiritt that he fuld haue difereift his broder fone; and alfe, he beganne to be ane tirrane abuiff his frendis. Quhair-upone, thay, conveynand in Donour, tuik him in his bed, kaift fedder bedis abuiff him, and finoritt him; and thair he deit, leiffing behind hime bot ane baftart fone, of quhome THE HOUSE OFF KIRKDALL is cadin.

The nixt Laird of Donour had tua wyffis. One his firft vyff he begatt ane fone. Scho was the Laird of Cadderis dochter, and Sandylandis to name. And aftir hir deceafe, he mareyitt the Laird of Caderwodis dochter, Maxwell, quha buir him ane fone alfo. It is now affermitt be the neme of Kennedy, that KING JAMES THE FIRST fend ane of his dochters to this Laird of Donour, to fofter, quha remaynit with him quhill fcho was ane woman. At the quhilk tyne, the ladyis awin fone, heffing mair credeitt in his moderis houfe nor hir ftepfone, he being in luiff with this young lady, gettis hir with bairne. The King hir fader, being far offenditt thairatt, culd find na better way nor to caus him mairie hir. And fa, the Laird of Donour difereift his eldeft fone, and maid his fecund fone Laird. And his eldeft fone, he gaiff him the landis of Carloik. Scho buir to him the firft Lord Kennedy, and the Bifhop of Sanctandroife.

[GILBERT, FIRST LORD KENNEDY.]

HIR eldeft fone, callit Gilbert, was maid Laird (Lord) be King James the Secund; quha gatt the landis of Lachfuad and Meurig fra the faid King James the Secund, at the fairfaltrie of the Erll of Wigtoune. The quhilk landis the Hous of Caiiffillis bruikis to this day. This Gilbert was the Kingis fifter fone, quha wes maid the firft Lord Kennedy. He

mareyit Katherine Maxwell, of the Houfe of Caderwod, Scho buir to him four fonis ; to witt, Johne, quha wes (fecond) Lord Kennedy, and Gilbert Kennedy prowest off Manyboll. The wther tua deitt 3oung.

[JOHN, SECOND LORD KENNEDY.]

JOHNE Lord Kennedy mareyitt Jeane Montgomery, dochter to the Lord Montgomery ; and begatt one hir ane fone, callit David Kennedy. This Lord Johne mareyitt, to his fecond vyff, the Countes of Yerell ; and begatt one hir Allexander Kennedy off , quhais fone . . .

[DAVID, THIRD LORD KENNEDY, AND FIRST EARL OF CASSILLIS.]

EFTER the deceife of Lord Johne, his fone David fuceidit to be Lord. He mareyitt Agnis Borthik, dochter to the Lord Borthik, and begatt one hir four fonis ; to witt, Gilbert, quha fuceidit him ; Williame Abbott of Craragell ; James of Brounstoune ; and Thomas Laird off . . . ; thrie dochters, to witt, Kathreine, Lady Scheldoune, and thairefter Lady Scoirne ; Helene, Lady Knokdolyane ; and Chrifiane, Lady Altrie. And to his fecund wyff, he mareyit Greikly Boyd ; and be that deid was made Eirll.

[GILBERT, SECOND EARL OF CASSILLIS.]

EIRLL Gilbert, his fone, mareyitt Elifabeth Campbell, dochter to the Eirll of Argyll ; and begatt one hir fewin fonis, to witt, Gilbert Eirll eafter ; Thomas ; and David of Colzeane ; and Mr Quynsteine, Abbot of Corfragall ; Hew off Barquhouny ; and James of Wchtrelour. And twa dochteris, Jonett, Lady Feochtt ; and Helene, Lady Kenkill. He was

flayne be the Schereff of Air, on the Sandis befyd Preftik ; bot the Schereff him felff was not thair, bot fum of his feruandis, and fpecially, the Crafurdis of the Hous of Lochnoreis.

In recompanfe of this flachter, the Hous of Caiffillis gatt the landis of Cornbauney and Girvandheidis ; with the Band of the Schereff of Air, and his fone Sir Mathow, wha wes his air ; bot na farder.

[GILBERT, THIRD EARL OF CASSILLIS.]

EIRLL Gilbert, his fone, mareyitt Margarett Kennedy, dochter to the Laird of Bargany ; and begatt one hir thrie fonis, Gilbert, and Daud, and Thomas. Bot Daud deitt young ; and Thomas, wes efter him, wes Tutour and Laird of Colzeine, and maid knychte.

This Gilbert was ane wonder wyfe mane, and ane grit courtiour. He was Theffaurer of Scotland. He had tua dochteris, Jeane, Lady Orknay ; and Katterine, Lady Barnebarony. He was fend to France ambaffadour, and thair deitt. As was faid, he wes ane werry wyfe manne, and veil beluiffit of all.

[GILBERT, FOURTH EARL OF CASSILLIS.]

EIRLL Gilbert, his fone, mareyitt Margarett Lyoun, dochter to the Lord Glammis, and begatt one hir tua fonis, Johne, his eldeft fone, quha fuceiditt him ; and Hew, his fecund fone. This Hew was mareyitt on the Laird off Carflandis fifter ; quha buir to him tua laidis, and ane dochter. And Hew deitt within xxiiij yeiris of aige. He (wes ane) weill conditionitt manne, and had the luiff off all menne.

[JOHN, FIFTH EARL OF CASSILLIS.]

JOHNNE Eirll, his sone, mareyitt Deame Jeane Flemyng, Lady Thirleftayne. Hir husband, Sir Johne Meatland, wes Chanfler of Scotland ; but scho had na bairnis to the Erll of Caiffillis.

This last Gilbertt was ane particuler manne, and ane werry greidy manne, and cairitt nocht how he gatt land, fa that he culd cum be the famin ; and for that caus, he enterit in bloking with ane Abbot of Glenlufe, concerning the Abacie, to tak the famin in few ; bot, or he gatt the famin performitt, the Abott deitt. And than he deltt with ane Monk off the famin Abacie, quha culd counterfitt the Abottis hand-writt, and all the hail Conventtis ; and gartt him counterfitt thair subseriptiones. And quhane he had gottine the famen done, feiring that the Monk wald reweill itt, he cauffit ane cairill, quhilk thay callit Carnachaine, to stik (him) ; and thane, for feir that cairll had reweillit, he garit his faderbroder, Hew of Bargany (Barquhouny,) accuise this cairll for thift, and hang him in Corfragall. And fa the landis of Glenlufe wes conquieft.

[ROASTING OF THE ABBOT OF CROSSRAGUEL.]

Now, as concerning the Abbacye of Corfragall, this Erll Gilbertt conquieffit the Abbacy, be this forme :—Thair was ane faderbroder of his, callit Abbot Quinteyne, ane gud manne, and ane that feiritt God, efter the maner of his religione. He, at the alteratioune of the religioun, my Lord deltt with the Abbott, and gatt the few of the said Abbacy sett to him, bot the famin wes querrellitt be the nixt intrant Abbot ; and becaus the famin wes nocht confermitt be the King, the famin wes maid null. And thane ane Abott, Allane Stewart, gatt the Abbacy ; and this

Abott had mareyitt ane fister of the Lady Barganyis ; and, for that respect, the Abott writt with the Laird of Bargany, and followitt his opinionone in all his adois. My Lord of Caiffillis, perseiffing the famin, desyrit the Laird of Bargany to mowe the Abbott to conferme his rycht, sett be Abott Quinteyne of befoir. Bot the Laird culd nocht gett the Abott mowitt to cum to him, that he mycht deill with him, in that, him selff, with faythfull promeiffis to vse him weill. Quhairupone the Laird persuadit the Abott, and fend him to Mayboll, to my Lord. Att quhais cuming, my Lord delt with him to ratifie his rycht ; bot culd nocht gett him mowitt thairto. Quhairupon, he tuik purpoise to conwoy him to Dounour, and thair to mowe him to do the famin be (violence). And quhane he fand him obstinatt, at last tuik him and band him to ane furme, and sett his bair legis to ane gritt fyr, and extremly brunt him, that he was ewer thairefter onabill of his leggis. The word of this ryffing, the Laird desyrit my Lord to fend him bak the Abot ; bot my Lord gart answer, that he remaynit with him be his awin will, and nawyise be compulsioune. Bot yit the trewth cuming to the Laird off Barganyis eiris, how he wes wffitt, he dewyfit with ane serwand of his awine, callit David Kennedy of Maxfaltone, quha had beine his peadge befoir ; quha tuik with him the number of tenne or tuelff of his maisteris seruandis, and in the nycht drew neir the yett, within ane Chapell, quhilk was at the drawbrig-end. And in the morning, quhan the keiparis wes in the opining of the yett, the barris and all being frie, they eschitt out of the Chapell, and forffitt wp the yett, and sa. entiris in the hous, and tuik thame all priffonaris that was thair. Bot the day being brichtt, and this hous (in) my Lordis boundis, thay culd not gett thame careyitt with thame ; and thairfoir, was forffit to remayne in the hous, and fend ane away to the Laird, to schaw him quhat was proceiditt ; bot, or ewer he culd gett his forse gadderitt togidder, the Maister and my Lordis broder

enterit about the hous, with all my Lordis forfe, and incloffit the famin ; and entering in the foirfaid Chapell, and thocht to have peirft the vall, becaus the Chapell wes joynet to the dungeone. Bot the Lairdis menne, that was within, keift gritt staneis doune of the heiche battelling of the dungeone ; and sa brak the ruiff of the Chapell, in sik maner, that thay war forffitt to leiff the famin ; and in thair way-ganging schott at thame, and schott the Maister throw the schudder. The Laird of Bargany, in this tyme, gadderis his hail forfe ; as also, ane gritt pairtt of Kyill and Cuninghame cunes with him, that he wes sik ane number, as the Maister and my Lordis serwandis and freindis was forffit to reiteir, and suffir him to releiff his menne, and to tak the Abbott, brunt as he wes, to Air, hame with him. And this mowit ane gritt feid betuix thame, and ane lang speace ; bot, in end, it was tane away be freindis. Mr. David Lindsay of Leithe, minister, being ourfman ; and my Lord, the Laird, and Abbott, all agreyitt. Me Lord gaiff the Abbott sum mony to leiff wpone, quhilk contentit him all his dayis. And this way wes my Lordis conquife of Corfragall ; quhilk wes bot ane bad forme.

[BARGANY AND CASSILLIS ARE RECONCILED.]

THE Laird of Bargany being this way agreitt with my Lord, thay fell werry gritt. And at that tyme the Laird of Kelwod, being ane depender and serwand to my Lord of Cassillis, byis fra ane pwir wyff ane peace of gold, quhilk thay callit ane leigna, off ane pund wechtt or thairby, quhilk scho fund in ane barne within my Lordis landis. And the word ryffing that the same fuld be xx tymes als gude as it wes, my Lord fend to Kellwod, and desyritt the famin to be fend to him ; bot Kellwod refusitt, and said that the famin wes his awin, and that he had bocht the famin with his awine mony. My Lord refaffing this ansuer, wes in ane

gritt readge thairatt ; and the Laird of Bargany being in Mayboll, thay maid to tak the Laird of Kelwod out of his hous ; and being maister of the feildis, incloiffit the famin. And cuming, in the nycht, to the yett-hous, quhilk wes joynit to the jayme of the mayne hous ; the pend of the yett-hous being thair warrand that the hous culd not do thame wrang, thay brak ane hoill throw the wall of the jayme. The Laird of Kelwod, fering the famin, cum to taking with thame ; and was content to cum to the Laird of Bargany, vpone conditione that he vald saiff his lyff. And sa he wes tane, and brocht to Mayboll. And the gold being fend, he wes sufferit to depairtt. Bot sa schone as he wes out of handis, he rydis to Edinbrughe, and chargis thame to compeir, for his taking ; quhair thay war evill trublitt ; bot in end gat monyis, (and) wes fred fra the same. Efter the quhilk he durst nocht weill cum in Carrik, for ane speace ; bot he fell in gritt famelyaritty with the Laird of Carfe Craufurd, in Kyll, quha fend sum of his menne with Kelwod to Thomaftonne. Now, my Lord heaffand tryift in Air, and his freindis with him, the Laird of Carfe being in the toune, thair fallis ane difcoird betuix sum of my Lordis freindis and Carfe, for the breking of ane drwme, quhilk was to ane horfe-reafe : In the quhilk discord, Johne Kennedy of Penquhiren wes schott throw the leg ; and James Crafurd, broder to the Gudemanne of Camler, wes schott in the kirknellis of the thie, quhairoff he wes leyammitt all his dayis.

Now, my Lord of Caffillis efter this, in the yeir of God . . . rydis to Edinbrughe ; and as he raid to Glesgw, at ane pairtt callit Slownk-dub, the quhilk is ane litill steane brig ovr ane linne of (ane) burne, his lordschapis horfe fell with him, and hurt him werry ewill. Quhairoff he contractit fik ane difeafe, that with gritt deficulty he wes gottine to Edinbrughe, quhair he lay ane gritt speace, and in end deid ; leaffand his guid-broder, my Lord Glamis, quha wes Chanfellar, Tutour Tef-

tamenter to his sone, defyring his broder, quha wes nocht tender with him ; for he had conweynit sum of my lordis ferwandis, in Mayboll, befoir, and wnder clud of nycht schuttis at my lordis hous, as it had beine the Laird of Carfe and my lordis enemeis ; quhairby he thocht that my lord fuld haue interteneyitt him and his feruandis the better. Bot the famin wes reweillit ; and than my lord tuik the same werry heweallie in heid, and said the famen wes done for his lyffe ; or, at the least, to mak the lady, his wyff, to pairtt with bairne. And this cauffit him nocht to mak him Tuttour.

[SIR THOMAS KENNEDY, TUTOR OF CASSILLIS.]

Now, my Lord of Cassillis being deid, thair fallis gritt ewill-will, betuix the Chanfellar and the Maister, for the Tutory. The Chanfellar fendis in Carrik, for to mak prowifione for his cuming in the cuntry ; bot not lang befoir his cuming, the Maister destroyitt all the prowifione, bayth in Carrik and Galloway. The Chanfellar allegit this was done be the Laird of Barganeyis adwyife ; and for that caus wardit the Laird off Bargany, in Edinbrughe, ane speace for the famen, quhill his back-cuming ; and com to Mayboll, quhair he wes furneist be the toune, albeitt aganis thair will. And at his cuming to Galloway, the Laird off Gairfland interteneyitt him ; bot yitt he gatt small obedyance. For all this tyme the Laird of Barganeyis houffis wes furneist to the Maister ; and all his freindis wes ewer with him, in the nycht, as thay mycht best. The Chanfellar returnis to Edinbrughe, and leiffis sum menne in the hous of Mayboll, with my lady, his sifter. And, in this tyme, the Laird of Carfe, heaffand his freindis hurtt as ye have hard, com in Carrick with ane do-fene of horse, and flew George Kennedy of the Breoyche, he being ane innocent manne abone his awine worth, heaffand mareyitt the Lady

Couff, wes flayne within the fie-mark, maift cruellie. Bot the vareyanſe betuix the Chanſellar and the old Maifter and the Laird of Bargany maid him the balder to interpryſe that deid ; for thay war ſo far at wareyanſe that thay culd never be gritt. Bot it fell outt that the Regent ſett ane Conventioun of the Nobillity, in Stirling, at the quhilk tyme the Chanſellar, Lord Glammis wes flayne be the Erll of Crafurd with ane ſchott, quhilk wes thocht to heff cunit of the Laird of Bargany's ſtair. Bot however, he being flayne, the Tutoury come to the ald Maifter, but contradiktione ; for he allegitt that my Lord maid ane Letter Testament, in the quhilk be left him Tutour. Bot the ſamin was bot falſe, and feinyeitt be ane Preift callit Sir Thomas Niſbett, be the adwyſe off James Roſs. Be the aſſiſtanſe of the Laird of Bargany, he gatt the ſamin office in peace.

And the Tutour being vnmareyitt, and being in Edinbrughe, reweiffis Elifabeth M'Gill, dochter to Maifter Daid M'Gill Aduocatt to his Maieſtie, and brocht hir to Carrik, and mareyit hir ; ſcho being befor devorſit fra the Laird of Leſterrik, and had gottin fra him ten thouſand pundis, in contentment of hir dowry ; quhilk at this time wes thocht ane gritt ſowme. And thir matteris being this wayis ſatlitt, Johne Kennedy of Penquhirre come to the Laird Bargany and the Tutour, and defyrit thair aſſiſtans againis the Laird off Carſe, for the rewendge of the ſlachter of George Kennedy ; quha grantit to menteyne him. Quhairupone he tuik with him ſelff ſex, and went in the nycht, in Kille, and flew tua Crafurdis, callit Johne and Rodger, heaffand ane ſpy wpone thame in thair awin houffis. And after the ſaid ſlauchter, the Laird of Bargany tuik the ſaid Johne Kennedy of Pennequhirre in houſhald with him, Andro Kennedy, and Robert Kennedy, and ane callit Blake James Kennedy. The Tutour tuik Oliner Kennedy, and Hew Kennedy of Craigneill, and Gilbert Stewartt of Craignecroy, in his houſhald, and this maid

ane gritt deidly feud amangis thame and Carfe ; bot in end it was agre-yitt. Bot, all this tyme, Blairquhane mellitt nocht with this feid, na way.

Efter this flachter of thir Crafurdis thair wes mony braillis amangis thame, and gritt trubill was begunne betwix the Laird of Lochinwar and his men of Gordoune, and the Laird of Gairland. The Laird of Pargany and the Tutour tuik Garland be the hand, and mayntenit him. In the quhilk deidly feid thair was findry flayne, on bayth the fydis, quhilk continewitt werry lang. And Blairquhane fell in ane gritt feid with the Laird off Gairleis, quhair thair wes ane gritt number flayne and hurtt. Bot all this thing I will ower-pafs, and go fordwartt in my pretendit difcourfe of the deidly feid betuix the Hous of Caifillis and Barganye, quhilk ftandes yitt onreconfeillit to this day.

[DEADLY FEUD BETWIXT THE HOUSES OF CASSILLIS AND BARGANY.]

THAIR was ane Blak Bessie Kennedy, quha wes mareyit first to the Gudmanne of Dinehame; and thanne to the Laird of Colzeone, the Vastor; and to hir third gudmanne, Williame Kennedy of Broniftoune, Baillie of Carrik, quha infest hir in his sex pund land of Broniftoune. This Bessie Kennedy wes fader-sifter to the Laird of Bargany, and moder-sifter to the Tutour of Caifillis. Scho, being ane widow, held houfe in this Broniftoune. Bot befor hir infestment, the Baillie of Carrik had infest the Erll of Cassillis in the famin land; and my Lord had infest his wyff, Deame Mary Lyone, in the famin landis: And scho, being mareyitt to Johne Lord Hammiltoune, querrellit this Bessie Kennedyis infestment, and entirit in proces with hir, befor the Lordis. The quhilk scho perseaffing, come to her broder-sone the Laird of Bargany, and gaiff him hir rycht of Broniftoune. For the quhilk, he infest hir in his sex pund

land of New-Wark ; he gettand the possessioun, in his persone, of Bronistoun, possessit her in the wther. And eftir ane lang and trubillfume pley, decreitt passis in my Ladyis faouris, agains the Laird of Bargany ; and remowis him fra the landis off Bronistoun. And he, being remowitt, alledgis that this Blak Bessie fuld warrand the landis to him, scho being his fader-sister, and heaffing due lewing of hir first gudemanne, to interteny her in the possessioun of the New-Wark, and gaiff hir intertenymentt in his hous. He wuffit na ordour of law agains hir, becaus that scho, being his fader-sister, thocht that nane wald cum betuix him and hir. Scho being content, in ane manner, scho remaynit with him ane lang speace, wnto sik tyme as Sir Thomas Kennedy of Colzeane persuadit hir fra him ; and on fair speichis mowit hir to mak him, quha wes hir sister-sone, assignay to that contrack. And he, on his assignacioun, maid intimatioun to the Laird of Bargany, quha was far offenditt with him, that fuld haue mellitt betuix him and hir, quha wes hir awin ; and he knew that he had done him, in his distreffeis, (mekil gud seruice ?) And, in ane angir, writ to him in this maner, at the leift to this effect.

[LETTER OF BARGANY TO COLZEAN.]

“ SIR,

“ I PERSAIFF þe thing now, quhilk I luikitt this lang time for at 3our handis, quhilk was, þat 3e vald euer pruiiff onthankfull to all that euer had schawin 3ow courteffie ; and, as 3e knaw, I maid 3ow þe manne þat 3e ar, quhanne 3e nather docht nor durft heff done for 3our selff, with the hassert of my lyff and grit wrak of my geir. And now, this is the recompane I haue refaut ! Bot I awow, and 3e mean it nocht with speid, I fall mak 3ow as 3e did quhanne 3e interpryffit þat false dewyse agains his (3our) broderis hous, and schot at 3e famin ; and forsein þat 3e famin

fuld haue bein reweillit, 3e diretit (drytit) 3our self for feir, and borrowit ane fark or 3e mycht cum amangis menne !”

This Letter being delyuerit to the Laird of Colzeane, he writ ane answer, in this maner, or at the least to this effect.

[COLZEAN'S REPLY TO BARGANY.]

“ SIR,

“ I HAUE refautit 3our letter, in form of boft ; and as for answer, I haue done alse mekill for 3ow as ewer 3e did for me. And as for 3our filthie sklander, I cair nocht ; bot I awow, or 3e (be) abill to bring me to þat poyntt þat 3e meane, I dreid 3e vill (tyne ?) fun wther joynt, of þe glengoir, as 3e did þe brig of 3our neife, þe last time 3e war thair !”

This answer being fend bak, the Laird of Bargany was hewelly offenditt ; for it was trewth that his neife wes laich be ane straik of ane goiff-ball, on the hills of Air, in reklesnes. And on the refait of this letter fend and dischargit with him ; bot it wes trawellit be freindis, and put vnder ane affurance for ane speace. The Erll of Caiffillis, being new cumin hame from the schoillis, feynitt werry newttral in this caus ; and that mowit the Laird of Bargany mekill.

[BOND BETWEEN AUCHINDRAYNE AND THE EARL OF CASSILLIS.]

THE Laird of Colzeane, perfeiffing this to grow to ane hicht, mowit all the gentillmen in the cuntry to think weill of him, by all the meaynis he mycht. And first, he gart trawell with John Mure of Auchindrayne, quha was ane gudfone of the Laird of Barganyis, to becum my Lordis dependar ; and first, he gaiff him the ffywe merkland of Quhyt and Blak Ganachtis, with the tua merk land of Makmanestoune and Hoill ; the

faid Johne to be on his chargis, euer quhan he ves out of Carrik. And Auchindrayne, adwyffand with his gudfader the Laird of Bargany, gatt his consent thereto; for in his band, he referuif his dewity to the h us of Bargany. And fa the band enditt.

At this tyme, thair wes ane Gilbert Richartt, quha wes ane freind to the Laird of Dinduff; and this Gilbert had richt to ane mealling of my Lord Caifillis, callit Tanderg^t, and ane vther callit Fergussoun had kyndnes to the famin. This Gilbert being left executour to ane Thomas Leigatt, his gud-father brocht sum of his nowtt, efter his deceife, to Dinduff, becaus he wes in feir that sum fuld intromett with the famin; bot this Fergussoun come to the Laird of Colzeoun, and schew him the same; quha zeid to my Lord, and schew him that the Laird of Dinduff had done this in contempt: Quhairupone, my Lord directit the Laird off Colzeone, with his houshald seruandis, to the pleace of Dinduff, and with foir-hammeris brak the zett and tuik the guidis with him, wffing thir wordis, that ‘ Giff Dinduff had been pair, he fuld rew þe refaift of my Lord manis geir;’ and ane specifeit that he focht sum of the houffis. Dinduff allegit the famin wes for him. The quhilk mowit ane gritt grudge in Dinduffis hairt; bot he buir with him selff, quhill he mycht gett oportunity.

Bott this tyme my Lord of Caifillis was in wowing of ane dochter of the Eirll of Glenkairnis; and efter that thay had mett findry tymis, and wes thocht agreit, the tyme and all being apointtit of the mareige, my Lord, be the advyse of Colzeone, takis purpoife to pass to France, and castis of that purpoife. Quhairwpoun the damefell tuik sik displeasour, that scho depairtit this lyfe, to the gret greiff of all hir freindis.

[THE EARL OF CASSILLIS TAKES JOURNEY TO FRANCE.]

NOW my Lord of Caihillis, being on his journey to France, cumis to Edr, quhair he tuk ordour with all his adois of his lewing, quhill his returning. Amangis the rest, the Bailzearie of Carrik, quhilk at his perfyttng wes thane in possession of the Laird of Blairquhane, quaha had coft the Vard thairoff in my Lordis minoritty. My Lord awyffing one this purpoife, his freindis stuid all (in) aw to accept this Office, for thai feirrit that the Laird of Blairquhane wald querrell the same. Quhair-upone, my lord burdonitt the Laird of Auchindrayne to accept the famin on him ; the quhilk he did, with this conditione, that my lord fuld fett him ane tak of the famin, for all the dayis off his lyfftyme : The quhilk my lord promeiffit ; and tuk his jurnay to France. The Laird of Auchindrayne, cuming to Carrik, is querrellit be the Laird of Blairquhane ; bot in end, thay war agreitt, that Blairquhane fuld giff ouer the Office presently, and the Laird of Auchindrayne fuld pay ffywe hundreithe merkis for his possessione thairoff. The quhilk wes done, (he) doing justice in sic forme as nane in all the cuntry culd compleyne thairone.

[THE EARL OF CASSILLIS RETURNS FROM FRANCE.]

COLZEONE vas agreit, in sum missour ; and thair wes gude quyettes in the cuntry, except sum littill small jarris, quhilkis wes betuix the Tutour and the Maister, for sum particularis of thair awin. Bot the sam remaynit quyett, to my lordis hame-cuming out of France, quhilk wes about the xxv day of July, in the 3eir of God 1565. And at his hame-cuming, the Maister mett his Lorfchip, with sum of the freindis that fauourit him ; and alse the Laird of Colzeone, with alsmony as luiffit him ; quhilkis war

bayth werry weill refaiffit be his Lordſchip. And at his cuming to Mayboll, his freindis, than beginning to enwy the Laird of Achindrayne, mowit my Lord to difcharge the Laird Achindrayne of his Office of Bailzearie,—and alfo, wald nocht giff him the poſſeſſione of the Blak and Quhytt Gannochis; quhilkis, quhan the Lord (Laird) knew, he perfeiffit the ſam to be the Laird of Colzeonis deid; for he brocht the difcharge in perfone, him ſelff, quhair he and Achindrayne entiring in wordis, the Laird of Colzeone ſaid, that ‘ he ſuld be the laſt Laird of Achindrayne that euer ſuld be!’ The wther anſuerit and ſaid, ‘ Thow ſall nocht leiff to fie the ſam!’ Thir wordis begane ane gritt maleice in bayth thair hairttis, quhilkis grew mair and mair, as ze ſall heir.

[QUARREL BETWEEN THE EARL AND THE MASTER OF CASSILLIS.]

Now, my Lord beganne to be onkynd to the Maifter, his broder, be informatioun, as the Maifter allegitt, that the Laird of Colzeone. And this beganne ane caldnes betuix thame; the quhilk continewit to ane tyme that the Maifter being chalmerit in me Lordis hous in Mayboll, he defyrit the porter to bring in the key of the yett, becauſe that he had ſpecialy to do with ane freind in the toune. This cuming to the Laird off Colzeonis eiris, he ſchawis the ſam to my Lord; quha, counſalling his broder, and ſayis, that he was ‘ informitt þat he had ſocht þat key to lett in ſum menne to cutt his thrott!’ The Maifter confeffit that ‘ he ſocht the key, bot thair wes na manne that durft ſay þat he was on ſik opinioun—and quha had ſaid the ſamin to his Lordſchip leid!’ The Laird of Colzeone, being preſent, ſaid, ‘ I ſaid it, to my Lord, þat ze ſocht þe key; and it wes na wyis feymilie to zow to heff done þe ſamin!’ The Maifter, in ane readge, drew ane dagour, and ſtruik at the Laird of Colzeone, in my Lordis preſence; quhairupone my Lord fend the Maifter to Donour, in waird, quhair

he remaynit for the space of xx dayis. In the quhilk tyme, the Laird off Colzeone deltt, with all the moyane he culd, with me Lord, to gett his Tutour compt maid, and all that he had bocht ratifeitt be me Lord. The quhilk he gatt done to his awin will ; becaus thair was nane that maid contradictioun bot the Maister, quha wes in waird. The Laird of Colzeone, heaffand his turn done, tuik the lefs thocht quhatt become betuix the Maister and my Lord ; bot the word off the Maisteris warding cuming to his moderis eiris, scho mowit my Lord Hammiltoun to writt to me Lord for to putt him to liberty. Wpone the quhilk, me Lord fend him to my Lord Hammiltoun ; quhair he remaynit for ane tyme, quhill me Lord come thair ; quhair the trewth was tryitt, that the same wes to meitt with ane womane quha wes with bairne to him, callit Agnis Bell.

[DEADLY FEUD BETWIXT THE EARL OF CASSILLIS AND THE LAIRD OF BARGANY.]

IN this tyme, Johne Baird, Laird of Keilzeny, departitt ; and he had mareyitt ane sifter of the Laird off Barganyis to his secund wyff ; quhome to he had left sum wittuell, quhilk the young Laird off Keilzeny had tane fra hir perforse. And scho compleynand to hir broder, the Laird of Bargany, he fend the young Laird and ten or xij horse with him to the pleace off Keilzeny, and brak the zett, and tuik alse meikill wittuell with thame, as wes rest fra hir and hir seruand. Now, this day that thay tuik this wittuell out of Keilzeone, me Lord and his heill freindis was in Mayboll, at the bureyall of Johne Chalmeris wyff of Trochquhane ; and because that the Laird of Keilzeny was my Lordis dependar, my Lord thocht the famin done to him ; and awowitt to be ewin with the famin. Quhairupone, he consultit with sum of his freindis, and said, ' he wald to Bargany that sam nycht, and take alsmeikle wittuall agane outt of itt ;'

ffor, he said, that he had 'brocht hame with him, out off Ittally, poutthard, quhilk wald blaw wp the 3ett!' Bot sum of his freindis said, that 'it wes the wrang time to perfew that nycht; for, the deid being new done, thay wald be on thair awin gaird, for that present.' Me Lord being layed by, this Laird dewyffit with sum of his freindis, how to ruitt out this Hous of Bargany out off memory; and to that effect began to deill with ane freind and feruand off the Laird of Barganyis, callit John Kennedy of Carlok, and hecht him gritt giftis bayth off land and geir; and he, for the famin, tuik itt in hand to betraife his maister, and to lett (in) sa mony of my Lordis menne, to slay all that was in the hous of Arstenfar, and to blaw up the hous in the air. And, to this effect, maid sa mony gentillmen, bayth of Carrik and Kyill, to gang to this interpryse.

This being tane in hand be the Laird of Carlok, as said is, me Lord reweillis the famin to the Laird of Colzeone, and to the Gudman off , wnder gritt counfall. And quhan the famin wes at poyntt, the Laird of Colzeone said, 'he thocht the famin not meitt to be done efter that forme; bott wald his lordschip use his counfall, he suld dewyife ane better way;' for, said he, 'the Auld Laird and the Auld Lady hes bene honorabill houfhalderis all their dayis, and thay wald be grittly lamentit be all men; and the young Laird had now mareyitt his wyff out of the Kingis hous, and hir deathe wald be thocht mekill off be the King and the Queine; and als the deid wald be thocht werry crewall, to put sa mony innocentis faullis to deathe!'—Bot sayis, 'Me Lord, will 3e do my counfall, I will dewyife ane better way; quhilk is this. The young menne, bayth the young Laird and his broder ar young, and hanttis the feildis for thair pastyme; and tak thame away, and the ald man fall die for forrow! For he will confidder that he hes nane to succiid to him bot Benand, quha is ane deboifchit man; and fra he seis his sonis flayne, and the decay of his hous, he will not leiff!' This saying founitt

werry weill in me Lordis eiris ; and, wpon the same, the first course wes stayitt ; and me Lord wes bent one the nixt to slay the young men.

This course was reweillit be the Gudwyiff of Balterffane, and to the Ald Laird of Bargany. Quhairupone, he send to the Laird of Colzeone to awife him of sic ane course ; and the Laird of Colzeone anfuerit and said, that he, ‘ finding me Lord bentt one sik ane purpose, he, for to stay of fa crewall ane deid, keist me Lord off that, be the incast of the wther, quhilk wes to abein put to executioun ; and his dewyife wald have ane tyme, in the quhilk mony thingis mycht bein gottin preweynitt ; for he was neuer on that purpose to putt that to executioun ; for he being ane sifter-sonne of that house, was owr neir cumit thairof to craiff thair bluid !’ Bot this wold neuer content the young menne ; bot euer, in thair hairtt, thay thocht he had focht thair lyff ; and this mowit ane gritt maleise in thair hairttis aganis him.

[PLOT TO MURDER THE TUTOR OF CASSILLIS.]

Now, ye heir that this manne had mony enemeis in the cuntry, and thairfoir the Maister of Caiiffillis, as ye haue hard, perfeiffing the famin, him self being ane of his enemeis, conweynis with the Lairdis of Achin-drayne and Dunduff, quaha wer bayth mallcontentis, as ye haue hard ; and, at thair meitting, he wffit thir vordis.—‘ Geiff,’ sayis he, ‘ I war in my broderis plaice, I wald nocht haue wffit nane off 30w as 3e haue done ; bot he has not the wytt thairoff, bot only the Laird of Colzeone, quaha had done the lyk to him self ; and giff thay wald be freindis to him, to gett him ane mendis of that wrang, he wald be thairis to his deathe !’ Thay anfuerit, that, ‘ giff he wald fett doune with thame, that quhenne he come to be Eirll, they suld haue als mekill of him as thay had of his broder, thay wald be his freindis, and do all that lay in thame

for his pleffour.' Quhairupoune, thay fett doune als mekill as thay had of me Lord befoir; and fa, thay wer bund wp in bandis withe wtheris.

[TUMULT IN EDINBURGH.]

AT this tyme, the Laird of Bargany rydis to Edinburgh, for defense of fun law effairis he had in end; and thair, the Ministeris makis ane conuentioune in the new Kirk of Edinburgh, quhair thair wes ane company of Noble menne with thame, amangis whom the Laird of Bargany was ane. THE KING, being in the Tolbuyth him selff, thair raise ane gritt wproir in the toune, in sik fort, as the haill toune wes almeist in airmis, fun crying, 'GOD AND THE KIRK!' and fun, 'GOD AND THE KING!' Quhairat the King wes sa hewelly offendit, that he benefitt the Ministeris; and wardit mony of the toune. The Lord Lindfay was compellit to pey ane gritt sowme off mony. The Laird of Bargany wes forffit to mairy his eldest sone on the Quenis Maideyne, Jonett Stewart, sifter to the Lord Wchiltrie; quhilk wes ane gritt wrak to his hous, wther nor he gatt ane gude womane. This wproir wes in the 1596 yeir, on the sewinteine day of December; and the mareage was compleitt in Januar thairefter.

[MARRIAGE OF JOHN, FIFTH EARL OF CASSILLIS.]

Now, wpone the thrid day of Nouember, 1597, my Lord Caffillis was mareyit one Deame Jeane Flemyng, quha wes fun tyme wyff to my Lord Thirllstane, leatt Chanfellar, without ony off his freindis adwyife. And scho, ffinding my Lord in sic ane angir with his broder, scho mowis me Lord to mak me Lord of Abercorne his air, and to infest him in all his landis; and brocht the famin so neire, that the ewidentis was maid

redy for the subferywing ; bott his ffreindis, getting fum intelligence, deltt with him, and ftayit his purpois, quhairby the famin wes ftayitt, bott with gritt deficulty.

[DEATH OF THE OLD LAIRD OF BARGANY.]

ANE litill befoir this, the Auld Laird of Bargany tuik feiknes, and being werry feik, the Laird of Colzeone fend to him, and defyrit that he mycht cum to him, and fpeik with him, befoir the Lord callit vpone him. And he, finding him at the poynt off deathe, he was content to fuffir him to cum to him ; and commandit his fouis not to mak na motioun to him. Now, at his cuming, the Laird wes fa weheament feik, that he dwrft nocht wfe mekill langage, bott faid, ‘ Sir, ze heff bein werry onthankfull to me, for mony gude deidis that I haue done to zow !’ Colzeone anfueritt and faid, ‘ I hoipe to God ze fall leiff to try my pairtt to zow honeft, and thay leyaris that hes reportitt wtherwyife off me ; bot for this presentt I will not enter in that purpois, bot wald craiff God to confortt him’ (zow.) And fa left him, protefting, that gif the Lord callit one him, he fuld be ane freind to his hous, to his powar ; and fo tuik his leiff. Bot the twa young men wald not cum in fichtt for the presentt.—Now, it pleaffit God, on the fewint day of Nouember, to tak the Laird of Bargany in his mercye ; quha wes the nobilleft manne that ewer was in that cuntry, in his tyme. He was indewitt with mony gude wertewis. Firft, he feiritt God, and wes fra the beginning one the rycht fyde of Religionne. He was wyife and courteous, and thairwith ftoutt and paffing kynd ; and fik ane nobill fpendar in owttingis, with the beft halding hous at hame that ewer was in the land. He wes neuer behind with na pairty, and keipitt him felff ewer to the foir with his leiwing. He had ewer in his houfhald xxiiij galland gentilmene, doubill horffitt, and gallantly

clad; with fik ane repair to his hous, that it was ane wonder quhair the famin wes gottin that he spendit. He had to his wyff, Agnis Montgomery, fister to the Eirll of Eglintoune, quha had borne to him ane gritt number of bairnis; bot thay war all deid befor him, except tua fonis, the 3oung Laird, and Thomas off [Drummurchie]; and four dochteris, to wit, his eldest dochter, callit Deame Helene Kennedy, becaus scho was first mareyit to Hew, Eirll of Eglintoune; and, efter his deceife, scho was mereyitt to Sir Johne Grahame of Knokdolyane, knyght: His secund dochter, Margaret, wes mareyitt one Johne Mwir of Auchindrayne: His thrid dochter, Jonett, was mareyitt to Adame Boyd of Penkill: His youngeft dochter, Elisabeth, was mareyitt to Allane, Maister of Cathcartt.

[PLOT BY THE MASTER OF CASSILLIS AND THE LAIRDS OF AUCHINDRAYNE TO MURDER THE LAIRD OF COLZEANE.]

Now this nobill manne (Bargany) being deid, the Laird of Colzeone raift Summondes on his auld assignatioune, quhilk, as ye hard, he had gottin fra this Blak Bessy, of the landis of Newwarke. The young Laird of Bargany nocht being acquaintitt with the lawis, he obtenis ane decreitt aganis him of tuelff thousand merkis for the byrunnis quhilk war awand to hir befor hir deceife; bot he put nocht the famin to executioun, bot latt the famin ly still befyd him, as ane aw-band, abuff his heid, quhilk mowit the Laird of Bargany to ane gritt angir, and awowitt to be equal with the famin. And upone this angir, thair was ane meitting drawine betuix him and the Maister, the Laird of Auchindrayne and Dunduff; quhair, the cuntry faid, thai fett doune to slay the Laird of Colzeone, as appeiritt werry ewill. For, on the first day of Januar, 1597, the Laird of Colzeone being in the hous of Sir Thomas Nisbett at supper, and

heffand his feruandis to pafs thairfra to his awin houfe of Mayboll, throw the faid Sir Thomas' yaird, the Lairdis of Auchindrayne and Dunduff, accompanyitt with Alexander Kennedy ferwand to the Laird of Bargany, and David Mwir his ferwand, alfo with fum of thair ferwandis, fett for him in the faid yaird ; and the nycht being mirk, thay difchargit findry fchottis of peftillottis at him. He fleyis, and thay fcheafe him throw ane gritt pairt of the toun of Mayboll, to ane hous of Mathow M^cGowne merchant ; quhair, betuix the tua houffis, he, be the mirknes of the nycht, efcheapis. He being this way faiff, withe all diligence, perfewis the Lairdis of Auchindrayne and Dunduff, befoir the Counfell. The Laird of Auchindrayne and his, with the Laird of Barganyis ferwandis, 3eid to the horne. The Laird of Dunduff enterit, and wes wairdit in Edinbrughe ; and thairefter, come in my Lord off Caffillis will, and his cuffing the Laird of Colzeone, quha defyrit him to be baneift, for ane fpeace, to England ; quhilk he did. And 3ett the famin culd not content thame, bot thai buir him at alfe gritt feid as thay did the Laird of Auchindrayne. The Laird of Colzeone gat the hous of Auchindrayne, and diftroyit the hous in the plenneiffing, and wrakitt all the yairding. And alfo thay maid mony fettis to haue gottin him felf ; bot God preferuitt him from thair turranye.

[THE KING RECONCILES THE EARL OF CASSILLIS AND THE
LAIRD OF BARGANY.]

IN this tyme my Lord of Caiffillis perfewis the Laird off Bargany for byrun teyndis ; and lybellit the fum of xlv thousand merkis agains him. This actioun being defendit be (him), Mr Johne Ruffell, as procurator for the Laird of Bargany, tuik ane exceptioun to his proteftatioun, and fubcumis thairin ; quhairupone me Lord obtenis decreitt, bot the fame is putt

wnder reductioun, and the Laird of Bargany obtenis fufpenfioune; and thane the Kingis Maiefty tuik the fame wp, and gaiff his decreitt in this maner. The Kingis decreet was this; that me Lord of Caiiffillis fuld difcharge the haill decreitt of xlv thouffand merkis, and the Laird of Bargany fuld pay to me Lord of Caiiffillis the at the nixt Martimes; ffor the quhilk, my Lord of Caiiffillis fuld difcharge the haill decreitt, with this prowiffioun, that gif he peyit not the fame at this terme abuif writtine, he fuld be in danger of the haill fowme. And vp-one this decreitt, the King gart thame fchaik handis; and alfo the Laird Colzeone, in fum miffour; bot not with thair hairttis, becaus thair particular wes not fett doune at the agreanfe. The Laird of Bargany faid that he had na reffone to pey ony of the fowme; and giff me Lord tuik the famin, he fuld neuer heff the fam and his hairt. Yitt the day appointitt, me Lord tuik the fowme; nochtwithftanding he gaiff mony fair apeirans in the contrair to that effect, he fuld fubcunit in the danger of the haill fowme; bot the famin being reddy, it was laid doune and peyitt. This wes ane gritt greiff in Barganyis hairt.

[THE MASTER OF CASSILLIS MURDERS ONE OF THE EARL'S
TENANTS.—HIS MARRIAGE.]

AT this tyme, the Laird of Colzeone cauffit me Lord fett ane tak to ane Mackewine of the land of , quhilk me Lord had promeffit befoir to Patrik Richartt. This Patrik Richartt was fofter-broder to the Maifter of Caiiffillis; and for that caus, the Maifter fend to this Mackewine, and forbad him to tak that manis rowme our his heid, 'or ellis he fuld gar all his harnis clattir!' This Mackewine being ane proud cairll, and heffand Colzeone and the Schereff of Galloway to maynteyne him, faid, he wald 'tak ony land me Lord wald fett him.' The Maifter re-

faiffing this anfuer, in ane readge, forgadiring with this Mackewine, flayis him. Quhairatt my Lord was far offendit, and wald nocht fuffir him to cum in his prefence. And the Maifter, remayning in Galloway with the Laird of Gairfland, fallis in huiff with ane fifter off his, and mareyitt hir; quhilk was far contrair to me Lordis weill, and wes mair offendit with his broder nor ewer he ves befoir.

[FEUD BETWEEN THE EARL AND THE LAIRD OF GIRVANMAINS.]

IN this tyme the Laird of Dromaquhryne M^cAlexander come to me Lord of Caiiffillis, and tuik ane tak of his teyndis off Dromaquhryne ouer the Laird of [Girvandmaynis ?] heid; quhais hous had euer bene tennandis to me Lord of Caiiffillis houfe of theis teyndis, and the Lairdis of Dromaquhryne had thame off him againe, for fervice; bot this Dromaquhryne, being ane proud manne, wald be now tennant to me Lord himfelff, and his man. This Laird of Girwandmaynis com to me Lord, and faid, his lordfchip ‘had [done him wrang ?] in fetting of his teyndis to his awin man owr his heid; and for ony gaynis he fall reap be that deid, the famin falbe bot fmall!’ My Lord anfuerit, and faid, ‘ze dar nocht find falt with him; for and ze do, we knaw quhair ze duell.’ The wther faid, ‘And he byd be that deid, he fuld repent the fame, do for him quha lykitt!’ Me Lord faid, ‘ze dar nocht fteir him, for your craig!’ And bad him gang to his zett! The Laird of Girwandmaynis rydis his wayis; and thinking that the Laird of Dromaquhryne wald cum efter him, he ftayitt, and his tua ferwandis with him, one ane muir callit Craiddow, behind ane know, quhill that he faw him cuming. His broder, the Laird of Corfeclayis, being with him, and Olifer Kennedy off; bot thai ftrak neuer ane ftraik in his defenfe. Girwandmaynis perfewis him, and his tua men with him, callit Gilbert M^cFiddis and Williame M^cFid-

deris, ane boy, quha wes the spy. Thay com to thame on horsbak, and strak him with suordis on the heid and flew him. This being done, me Lord wes werry far offenditt at this deid, and awowit to haue ane mendis thairof; and cauffitt denunce Girwandmaynis to the horne; and did all that he culd to haue his lyffe, and wrak him in his geir.

Now, thair was ane assurance betuix Colzeone and Auchindrayne; and that maid me Lord and Colzeone the mair straitt on Girwandmaynis, bot culd not gett ane mendis off him.

[FEUD BETWEEN THE EARL OF CASSILLIS AND HIS PRINCIPAL
VASSALS IN GALLOWAY.]

Now, befor this, my Lord heffand obtenit ane decreitt aganis all the gentill menne of Galloway, of all thair kyndlie rowmis, sik as the Lairdis of Gairland, Kenhilt, and Meirtoune, with the Schereff of Galloway, and thair freindis, rydis to his Houfe of Inche in Galloway, with fourty horse, in geir, one intentione to put the same decreitt of his to executione. The gentill menne of Galloway, seing the same, band thame selffis togidder in band to byd be wtheris; and quhome on that ewer me Lord beganne to dispossess, that thay fuld all defend him, with thair forse. And first, me Lord gart proclayme ane Court to be haldin in Glenlufe, to dispossess the Laird of Gairland of his of the same; the quhilk, the gentill menne of Galloway perfeiffing, fend and desyritt me Lord to wfe thame kyndlie; bot he refuiffit the samin, and wald wfe na thing bot the rigour of the law. The gentill menne seing the same, and that he wald hald Court the morne, gadderitt thame selffis togidder, to the number of ane hunder horse in geir, and said, 'Giff me Lord wald cum thair, he fuld be welcum; bott the Laird of Gairland said he wald be deutt!'

[THE EARL BESIEGED IN HIS HOUSE OF INCHE, GALLOWAY.]

NOW, the vay that thay war to cum bak, was be the Loch-end of the Infche, quhair me Lord wes ; and me Lord had gaderitt sum ma of his menne to him or thay com bak ; and fa, iffchit out of the Loch, and thocht to put thame about the way they com : Bot thay com that way, and wald nocht be stayitt. Quhairupone, thair was sum meittingis anangis thame ; bot the famin fell not in blude. The Galloway menne perfeiffing the fame, com that nycht and inclofitt the Loche ; and wald not latt nane out or in ; for thay knew he wes not weill prowdydit of the famin. For thay thocht thair wes nane that wald relieff him, ffor his freindis in Carrik and he was not in gude termis, and the Lairdis of Garleis and Lochinvar wes thair awin. My Lord of Caiffillis perfeiffing him felf in this eftaitt, wes hiche offenditt, and culd find na way to gett him releiffit ; bot, heffing ane Minister in the Yll with him, callit James young, Minister of Camnell, com out, and said he was ‘ going to his kirk.’ For the quhilk effect, thay sufferitt him to pafs ; quha had this directioun fra me Lord to Bargany, that ‘ Giff he vald cum and mak his relieff, he wald mend all misbehaviour that he (had) done to him, and think of him by all his kin to his lyffis end !’ The quhilk the Minister did with all diligense, and com to Arstenfar at nycht, and schew the Laird my Lordis eftaitt, and quhat he had directit him to fay to him. Quhairupone the Laird of Bargeny fend, and warnit all his freindis and feruandis to cum efter him with all speid, and lap on him felf, with fourtie horfe, and reid all nycht, quhill he com to ane feruandis hous of his, callit Kirkalfy, quhilk hous is within ane myll to the Inche ; and fend ane gentill man to try ‘ quhatt thay war doand aboutt the Loche ?’ And bad him fay to me Lord, that he was thair. And alse, directit him

to defyir the Laird of Gairfland to cum to him, that he wald confer with him. Quhairupone thay com all to him to Kirkcalfy, quhair he fchaw thame that me Lord had fend to him to cum to him ; for the quhilk, he was cumitt to fie quhat was the mater amangis thame. The Laird Gairfland faid, ‘ Sir, ze knaw that I and my houfe is your feruandis, and ze ar bund to maynteine ws ; and now, fir, I being to be remowitt fra my ald and kyndlie office and poffeffione be my Lord, I haue na doutt bot ze will do your honourabill dewitty to me, as your pridiceffouris hes ewer done to myne !’ The Laird of Bargany anfueritt, and faid, ‘ Sir, ze knaw that in bayth our bandis, the Eirll of Caiffillis is euer referwitt ; and fa, fir, I am nocht bund to mell with you in this particular ; bot to lett you fie, fir, that I fall do mair to you nor I am bund to do be my band, giff me Lord be to do you wrang, and not wfe you kindlie, be the fycht of ffreindis, I will nocht only leiff his lordfchip, bot I will maynteyne you to the laft drop of my bluid ! And giff ze be to perfew me Lord of his lyff, at this tyme, feing that he hes fend for me, I will defend him to my powar !’ Thay anfuerit, and faid, ‘ Thay war not to perfew him, bot to defend thame and thair freindis fra his injury, that he fuld not do thame wrang !’ The Laird faid, that he ‘ wald deill with me Lord, and mowe him to fett doune with thame.’ Thay faid, ‘ Thay wald abyd his judgementt, quhatever he wald command.’

[ON THE MEDIATION OF THE LAIRD OF BARGANY, THEY
ARE RECONCILED.]

THE Laird, on this, went to the Loche, and went in to me Lord ; bot left his folkis without. At quhais cuming, my Lord wes werry glaid, and faid, ‘ Eame, I thank you that hes done ws this plesour, the quhilk fall neuer be forzett ; and for our awine particuleris quhilk is amangis

ws, Eame, ze falbe judge zour selff, or our hame cuming to Carrik! The Laird randeritt him thankis, and said, ‘zour Lordschip falbe (fall sie?) schortly quha will nocht. My Lord, thir men sayis, “In ony thing thay haue offendit zour Lordschip, thay will mak me judge, and mend the famin to zour awine fycht.”’ Me Lord said, ‘I will do quhat ze think gude I fall do the famin!’ The Laird said, ‘And thay com nocht in heir to zour Lordschip and cum in zour Lordschipis will, I fall wair my lyff on thame!’ My Lord said, ‘ze ar judge for me!’ ‘Than, me Lord, I will bring thame with me, in quyett maner; and gif thay refuse or nycht, I fall die and putt thame aff the feild.’

The Laird of Bargany, cuming of (the loche to the) Galloway men, said, ‘Sirs, giff ze will be content to mak me judge betuix me Lord and zow, I hoip to agrie zow; and giff nocht, ze man excuse me, for I man do my dewittie to his Lordschip, quha is willing to byd my judgement!’ Thay anfuert and said, that ‘They war glaid for to mak him judge, for thay wer swir that he wald do thame na vrang!’ He said, ‘Sirs, sen fa is, ze fall do best to cast off zour geir, and fend zour folkis away; and ze fall go with me to his Lordschip, and reffoune on zour awin caus; and, be Godis graice, I falbe zour warrand, that ze fall nather gett schame nor skayth, in body nor name!’ The quhilk thay condiscendit to, and did as he dewyffitt. Quhairupone, the Laird fend fourty or fum ma of his folkis into the Yll befor him selff, in caise me Lord suld brek promis. And syne he and the gentilmen of Galloway with him come, to the number of xij personis, to his Lordschip; and efter that thay had done thair courteffy, me Lord said, ‘My Eame, the Laird of Bargany, hes brocht zow heir; and quhat he thinkis gude, I will be content to stand be the famin.’ The Laird of Gairiland said, ‘We wyt nocht zour Lordschip, bot sik as hes gewine zour Lordschip counsell, on maleis to (do) ws wrang; bot quhat we haue don to offend zour Lordschip, we

will amend the same, be the Lairdis sycht, to your Lordschapis contentment. The Laird enterit in particular with my Lord, concerning thame; and agreit thame, to all thair contentmentis; and thay all dynit with me Lord.

The quhilk being done, my Lord drew on his bwittis, and raid with the Laird to Arstenfar, being conwoyit be the Galloway menne to Glannaip, quhair the Laird of Barganyis frendis and feruandis mett him, ane gude number. My Lord being in Arstenfar, the Laird wald nocht, in his awin hous, mowe na thing to him of his particular; bot passit the tyme merelly, quhill the morne; and efter denner convoyit his Lordschap to his hous of Craigneill; and tuk leiff of his Lordschap, and said, 'I will cum schortlie to your Lordschap to Mayboll.' And sa tuk leiff. And within the space of ten or xij dayes, the Laird com to Mayboll: and efter lang conferanse, he said, 'Me Lord, your Lordschap knawis that ze apoyntit me to cum heir, to gett our turnis done; and now I am cuning to sie your Lordschapis gude will!' Me Lord said, 'We will adwyise ws, and ze fall haue ane answer.' The Laird said, 'I luik that your Lordschap will keip promeis to me (made) in Galloway, and gef me your Lordschapis hand, that I suld be judge my selff, in all my particularis!' Me Lord said, 'Bargany, fay nocht that, for giff ze vill, I will afferme the contrair; and we vill do zow reffone, giff ze will afferme the famin!' The Laird said, 'Me Lord, I will afferme the famin! And now, me Lord, I an fuir ze vill nocht brek this promeis, bot ze will keip this; and on thir wordis done reffone!' This being in my Lordis awin Hous and toune of Mayboll, the Laird left him. And efter his way-cuning, writ to me Lord, 'that his Lordschap wald, according to his word, apoynt him tyme, pleace, and maner.' Bot me Lord geff na anfuer, bot lat the famin pass ouer with sylene.

[FRESH FEUD BETWIXT THE LAIRDS OF BARGANY, BLAIRQUHAN, AND
THE EARL OF CASSILLIS.]

MY Lord and Bargany this way falland outt, me Lordis frendis drawis me Lord and Blairquhane elder to comoning, and cauffit thame meitt. And efter thair meitting, the Laird of Blairquhane invittitt him to his Hous of Blairquhane ; and me Lord zeid with him, and remaynit all nycht : bot the Laird of Colzeone, nocht being content with that new agreanfe, he fendis ane to me Lord, declairing to his Lordfchip, that the 3oung Laird of Blairquhane, with füm of the Laird of Barganyis folkis, wes to cum the nixt nicht to flay me Lord in his awin bed ! Quhair-upone me Lord, with ane feruand of his awine, went out at the bak 3ett ; and without ony gud-nycht went to Mayboll. Quhairat the Laird of Blairquhane was fa far offenditt, that he fuld haue beine eftemeit ane tratour, that he awowit to (be) equall with the fayar thairoff ; and alfo thocht that me Lord had done him vrang. Wpone this, thair was ane tryft drawine at Air, betuix the Lord Wchiltrie, the Laird of Bargany, Blairquhane, Girvandmaynis, and ane band maid amangis thame, to die and leiff togidder in all thair particularis. Quhairoff me Lord tuik ane gritt ffeir.

[MARRIAGE OF YOUNG AUCHINDRAYNE WITH THE DAUGHTER OF
SIR THOMAS KENNEDY OF COLZEANE, &c.]

AT this tyme, the affurance betuix the Laird of Colzeone and the Laird of Auchindrayne wes neir rin out ; and thair freindis trauellitt amangis thame, and fpecially Dauid Kennedy off Maxfeltoune, and John Muir of Wodland, quha agreitt thame, in this fort. That James Muir, 3ounger of

Achindrayne, fuld mairy Helene Kennedy, dochter to the Laird of Colzeone, and fuld refaiff the fowme of four thousand merkis of tocher with hir. Off the quhilk fowme, the faid Johne Muir of Achindrayne fuld tak the Laird of Bargany dettour for thrie thousand merkis ; ffor the quhilk, the Laird of Colzeone fuld difcharge the haille fowme off the tuelff thousand merkis obtenit be him contrair the Laird of Bargany, for the debtt awand to Blak Bessie of Denhome ; and the Laird and he to be made frendis ; and all by-ganes to be past by amang thame. The quhilk wes all done, as faid is. The mareage compleitt, and Auchindrayne relaxt fra the Horne, and all thair folks maid frie that wes with him and Dunduff ; and Dunduff and Colzeone maid freindis, to bayth thair contentmentis. And becaus that me Lord wes makand me Lord Abercorne his air, be the moyane of his Lady, the Laird of Auchindrayne drew the Maister and the Laird of Colzeone to ane agreanfe ; and cauffitt thame meitt in Arftenfar, and agreitt thame ; and fett doune all thair particulars, be writ, to bayth thair plesouris.

[FEUD AS TO THE DRAWING OF THE TEINDS OF GIRVAN-MAINS.]

NOW, the Lairdis of Bargany war euer taxmen to the Eirllis of Caiffillis of the Teyndis of the ten pund land of Girwandmaynis ; and the Laird of Girwandmaynis war euer taxmen off the famin to the Lairdis of Bargany. And now, me Lord heffing obtenit ane decreitt of the famin, he wald cum, be forfe, to leid the famin. And to that effect, that nane fuld knaw his intentione, he conveynis all his forfe quyetly ; bot the Lairdis of Bargany and Girwandmaynis, heffand gottin word, conveynis all thay culd, at ane fudanty, and com to the grund, and steillit thame selffis in the zardis quhair the cornis fluid, in sic fort, that the sam wes onpossa-bill that my Lord fuld gett the turne done. For the quhilk, me Lord

(wes) hevelly offenditt, and awowitt to be equall with the Laird of Bargany. Quhairupone, me Lord, heffing ane decreett agains ane seruand of the Laird of Bargayneis, callit Johne M^calexander, of the landis off Dargartt, and me Lord wald putt the sam decreett to executioun, and wald intromett with the haille cornis that wes wpone the grund ; and fend his houfhald seruandis, and gart intromett with sum of the cornis, and schuir ane pairt thairoff. This being cumin to the Laird of Bargayneis eiris, he lowpis on, in Arftenfar, and rydis to the land, and with horse and cairttis, brocht the cornis that thay had schorne with him to Arftenfar ; for he said, that ‘ me Lord had na rycht to the cornis, albeit he had obtenitt decreett against the land.’ This being one the Setterday, me Lord prowdis, with all his forse that he can, againis Monunday, to cum to schier the rest off the cornis. And the Laird of Bargany, on the samin maner, prowdis for the samin effect. The Laird of Bargany, be the narrest hand, comis first to the grund of the land, and to the number of sex hunder men, on horse, with tua hunder hagbutteris ; and me Lord of Wchiltrie com also with the number of ane hunder horse ; so that, in all, he wes, or tuelff houris, the number of nyne hunder men, on futt and horse. My Lord of Caiffillis come also, with his haille forse that he mycht mak to the lyk number, or few ma. Bot the Laird, being in the Houfe and zairdis, and he heffing mony bassis and hagbuttis of found with him, the same was onpoffable to me Lord to mend him selff. Bot me Lord of Cartcartt, being ane nobill manne, quha had mareit to his wyiff ane neir kinniswoman of me Lord Caiffillis, and his sone heffing mareit the Laird of Barganyis sifter, trauellitt amangis thame, and tuik wp the mater, in this fort, that the Laird suld have the heill cornis that wes one the grund, to his serwand, and suld find cautioun for the dewitty of the land, quhilk was me Lordis : And that me Lord suld com to the grund of the landis, and, according to his decreett, tak possession of the

fame, bot nocht to fteir the cornis ; and for the dewitty of the landis, the Laird off Cairlltoun, and the Gudmanne off Airdmellane, to be cautioneris for the foirfaid dewitty ; and me Lord fand cautione nocht to trubill the cornis, nor the manne in the fcheiring of thame. And to (end) this agreeanfe, the Laird reid his way to Arftenfar ; and me Lord com to the land, and tuik poffeffioun ; and Johnne M^cAlexander fchoir his cornis in peace.

[PLOTS TO TAKE THE EARL'S LIFE, &c.]

Now, me Lord was far offenditt with this forme, that the Laird of Bargany fuld mak him ane pairty, within his awin cuntry, as he thocht ; and beginnis to call for the byruunis of Girvandmaynis. The quhilk the Laird, perfeiffing that me Lord wald neuer ftay his maleife, it wes thocht that he deltt with the Maifter and Colzeone, and had fundry meittingis amangis thame, the quhilk the cuntrie thocht was to tak me Lordis lyff ; the quhilk I trow the Maifter and Colzeone bayth culd condifcendit to. This was ane devifione that mowit this fufpicione, becaus, that fchortly efter this, me Lord, being to ryd to Galloway, the Laird of Bargany had mony of his freindis conveynit in Arftenfar, quhair Blairquhane younger was, and the Laird of Girwandmaynis, quha thocht wald tane his lyffe, giff that the Laird of Colzeone had not beine with his Lordfchip ; the quhilk, thay faid, was ftayit be the Laird of Auchindrayne, for the regaird of the Laird off Colzeone.

[ATTEMPT TO IMPRISON THE LAIRD OF AUCHINDRAYNE.]

Now, this was thochtt, Colzeone had promeiffitt not to be with me Lord ; and in respect that he had brokine promeife, thay tuik occaifione,

and fend the Laird of Auchindrayne to him, on the morne, to the Infche. Quhair he cuming, Colzeone defyrirt him to cum to him ; quha com into the Ylle, and talkitt with him the ſpeace of ane hour. Bot me Lord directitt that the boitt fuld not tak the Laird off Auchindrayne owtt. Me Lord being riffine, he com to the 3aird, and accufitt Auchindrayne, and ſaid, ‘ We ar certainly informitt that the Laird of Bargany 3ounger, the Laird of Blairquhane, Girwandmaynis, and 3e, fuld heff beine to tak our lyffis—and this 3e neid nocht to deny, for we have certane informatione heirotf !’ Auchindrayne anfueritt, and ſaid, ‘ He is not ſa gude that hes informitt 3our Lordſchip of this ; bot he is ane falſe liar, and dar nocht byd be the fame ! And giff he be in this preſent pleace, I ſall gar him preſently deny the fame ! Try itt or we ſched, for we know that 3e ar heir !’ And immediatly me Lord, being callit in to his denner, Auchindraynis manne, ſeing the bott onlokitt, and heiring the wordis, maid ane ſing to his maifter, quha come ; and he and Ardmellanis brother entering the boitt, thay thene rowis ouer, and lopus on thair horſe ; and ſo rydis thair wayis.

[THE LAIRD OF AUCHINDRAYNE ESCAPES.]

ME Lord being verry far offenditt of thair eſcheap, and thay cuming to Ballantry, quhair all the reſt was, ſchew thame how he had eſcheapitt, and quhat me Lord had ſaid. Quhairat the Laird of Bargany was far offenditt, and fend the Gudmanne off Ardmellane, and 3oung Camilltoun (Carriltoun) to me Lord of Caiſſillis, to defyir his authour in this thing ; quha altogidder denyit the ſamin. Quhairwpon they returnit to the Laird, and ſchew him the ſamin ; and thay all thocht that this wes ane inventione of the Laird of Auchindraynis, to caſt me Lord and the

Laird att wariante. Auchindrayne thocht hard of the famin; and for remeid thairoff, writt ane Letter to me Lord, in this forme,

[AUCHINDRAYNE'S CARTEL TO THE EARL OF CASSILLIS.]

MY LORD,

MY humbill dewitty of seruice being presentitt, pleis your ll. þat I haue schawin þe Laird of Bargany and his freindis how your ll. accusitt me of ane feitt, maid be þe Laird, þe Laird Blairquhane younger, Girvandmaynis, and my selff, to haue tane your lyff: And now þe Lairdis freindis sayis, þat your ll. denyis þe famin! And thairfoir, I haue tane þe baldnes to fett doune þe vordis, to putt your ll. in rememberanfe of þe famin. The wordis ar thir: That your ll. said, 'ze war certainly informitt þat þe Laird of Bargany, young Blairquhane, Girvandmaynis, and I, wes to tak your lyff; quhilk ze wald mend as ze mycht!' And now, me Lord, I pray your ll. to abyd be þe famin, or elles þat (I) will be compellit, for my, to publeife þe famin at all markatt-corrffis, to schaw þat I am nocht þe inventar þairoff.

your ll. ferwand in dewatty,

AUCHINDRAYNE.

Me Lord, ressaiffing this Letter, and confiddering the famin, perfaiwitt that Auchindrayne wald publeis the famin; and than be itt and that thair war of me Lordis awin feruandis quha wald confefs that 'thay hard the famin said to him,' concludit to mak Ansuer, in this forme,

[REPLY BY THE EARL OF CASSILLIS TO AUCHINDRAYNE'S CARTEL.]

WE haue your Letter; and for ansuer, We deny the wordis, þat we

accuffitt 3ow off þat fack. Bot thir war our wordis : ‘ We find þat we war fairly informitt þat þe Laird of Bargany, 3oung Blairquhane, Girvandmaynis, and 3e, war fett to tak our lyiff.’ And thir ar þe words we faid ; and quhat 3e haue faid mair, 3e leid !

CAISSILLIS.’

Auchindrayne, refaiwing this Anfuer, laitt the famin doune befoir the Laird and his freindis, and faid, ‘ Sirs, judge 3e now one my pairtt ! 3e bruittit me, þat I had maid this of my heid—and now, þe fie, I haue had fum thing for me ! And as to me Lordis lie þat he hes gewin me, I think, in respect þat he hes confeffit all þat I haue accuiffitt him one, I aucht not to querrell þat, nor I will nocht do þe famin ! For it fall nocht be faid, þat, for my pryd, me Lord and 3e, firs, fall fall outt ! The freindis, perfeiffing this, bayth the Challengis and his Anfuer, culd find na differenfe in effect ; and fa it refitt.

[FRESH ATTEMPTS TO TAKE THE LAIRD OF COLZEAN’S LIFE.]

Now, me Lord, and Auld Blairquhane, wes fallin owtt, as ye heff hard befoir, quhairupone me Lord tuik ane Decreitt againis him off Kelly Caftell, and of Kilhenhow, and remowitt him thairfra ; quhilk mowitt him to ane gritt readge aganis me Lord. And for that caus, he hondit me Lord and Barganyis togidder be the eiris, in all that lay in his powar, and cauffit the Young Laird, his fone, to remayne with Bargany. And in respect that me Lord, that wald not giff his authour, thay layd all the wytt one the Laird of Colzeone ; and allegit, that it was he that had reportit the famin ! Quhairupone, he, being to ryd to Galloway, the Young Laird of Blairquhane, Thomas Kennedy, Barganyis brother, and aucht with thame, fett for him at the bak of Ardmellane-hill, at ane please callit Glentreffik ; bot the famin wes diffapoyntitt be fum, quha reweillit

thair interpryife to him ; and it wes ewer fufpect that it wes Auchin-drayne that aduerteiffit him, becaufe that he and he was to meit that day ; and giff thay had flayne him, cuming to meitt with him, he wald haue beine thocht on the counfell thairoff. And he, being in Arftenfar, perfeaffit thair purpoife, and writt to him, and ftayit his jurnay. Colzeone fend his ferwand Lanfellat to try the trewth, and fand thame thair ; and thay, thinking that his maifter was cuming, tuik him, and held him captiue with thame quhill neir ewine, quhill thay thocht that he wald not cum.

Quhairupone the Laird of Colzeone raid to Edinbruche, and complenit to HIS MAIESTY of this turne. And THE KING fendis for the Laird of Bargany, and accuiffit him ; and he denyit that ewer he was pruiiff thairto ; and faid, ‘ that it vald nocht try that he knew ony thing thairof.’ Colzeone anfuerit, that he wald ‘ pruiiff the famin be Auchin-drayne, and Dauid Kennedy of Makfaltoune.’ THE KING writ ane Letter to thir tua, and gart thame cum. And thay being accuffitt, faid, that ‘ thay knew nocht quhidder he wes pruiiff or nocht, bot be ony thing that thay knew he wes innocent ! Quhat thay had faid, the famin wes bot one thair awin heid, to ftay ony forder inconveyniance !’ Quhairupone the King gart thame drink togidder, and fchaik handis ; and freindit thame, and alfo Young Blairquhane ; quha fchone thairefter, be his awine misbehaviour, mifwffit the Laird off Pantofkane, being ane of the Kingis Maiefteyis Maifter ftableris. And me Lord leiffis to my neir freind, ane of his name, Blairquhane ; and he, being as it war brother, wes at drink, and being mirrie, he ftrekis Pantofkane with his fuord gairdis on the feace, for fum wordis quhilk fell out amangis thame. Bot the famin was nocht lang onrepairitt ; for, on the nixt nycht, he was, be moyane of Sir Johnne Kennedy, drawine doune to agrie ; bot in the cuming to fchaik handis, he wes fett vpone be Pantofkane, and lemmit one his hand, and alfo

struikin in the heid, far to his difgraiice, and also to his quha wes his conwoy.

[RENEWAL OF FEUD BETWIXT THE EARL OF CASSILLIS AND THE LAIRD OF BARGANY.]

NOW, in the moneyth off, thair com sum ferwandis of Barganyis to Mayboll, bot wes boftitt, and wald not be sufferit to remayne in the same, be me Lordis feruandis. And thairefter, thair com sum of me Lordis feruandis fra Ballantry, quhair the Laird of Benand, and sum with him, gartt tham gang about the toune, and wald nocht lett thame pass throw the famin; and thairefter, the Laird of Benand com with his brother Thomas, and ane boy with him, heaffand ane hagbutt in his hand, by Mayboll, quhair me Lord was; and he being weill horffit, as he thochtt, wald ryd his horse at the Carne, and schouttit, ‘Gif ony wald cum outt to him?’ And they feing the famin, fend out ane frend of me Lordis, callit Antane Kennedy of Balfarrocht, and Patrik Rippethe, broder to the Laird of Rippethe; quha, quhene Benand saw, he reid his wayis, and thay followit him to the hous off the Threw, quhilk wes four myllis; ewer, as they said, crying one him to tairye; bot he ryding his wayis, thay tuik his manne, and tuik fra him the hagbutt; and so returnit bak but mair skayth.

[PLOT TO MURDER THE EARL OF CASSILLIS.]

EFTER this, me Lord rydis to Galloway, quhair he remaynit ane lang tyme. In the quhilk tyme, the Laird of Bargany and the Maister mett in Glennaip; and than in the Lady Garlandis hous off Balfarrochis, and than in Bargany, quhair thair wes sum writtis fett doune anangis thame,

as wes thocht, to tak me Lordis lyff: And fchortly efter, me Lord cuming out of Galloway to Craigneill, quhair he remaynit fum fpeace. Now befoir this, ane littill, the Lady Bargany and her fifter with hir wes ryding to Air, and fum folkis with thame; the quhilk me Lord feing, fend out xx horfe to fie quhat thay war, and com to thame at Ballachmontt befyd Mayboll; and quhan thay faw that the Laird wes nocht thair, thay reid thair way. Now, on this brail, the Laird of Benand tuik this to the Lairdis (Bargany's) eirris, faying to him, that 'the fame wes to haue tane the Lairdis lyff;' and thairfoir faid, that 'he wes bot ane beaft, þat wald nocht prewent þe fame; for, fir, 3e fie þat me Lord waitis no thing, bot tyme and pleafe, to do þe fame! And, fir, giff 3e will vfe my counfall, I fall mak an end of all this trubill!' The Laird faid, 'How culd 3e do þatt?' He faid, 'Ye morne he is to ryd hame to Mayboll, out of Craigneill; and in his hame-ganging, we may do all as we pleife!' The Laird faid, 'Ewin do as 3e think!' Quhairupone the Laird of Benand delt with Thomas, the Lairdis broder, to be partiner with hime in that interpryfe; quhilk he condifcendit to. And fa, thai, with tenne or tuelff with thame, laid for me Lord, within the keill of the Laird of Dalgorracheis, quhilk fandis hard be the way-fyd quhair me Lord wes to ryd one the morne; and had cuttit out hoillis, to the effect to fchutt him in the by-ganging. This nycht thay war within the kill of Dallgarroche, Thomas wyff grew fa feik, that fcho wes not lyk to leiff, and cryand ewer for hir husband, thay fend for him to cum to hir with diligense; and he, concluding to leiff the reft, thay wald not tairye; and fa thai all left the fame. And it being neir day or thay went out of the kill, thay wer fein be fum that reweillit the famin to me Lord, quha left that way, and reid the way of, and fa went to Mayboll with faifty; quhair, (on) tryall (of) all this to be true, me Lord wes

hewelly offenditt, and awowitt to be equall with the fame ; and vaittit only one tyme and plect to performe the fame.

[DEADLY FEUD BETWIXT THE EARL OF CASSILLIS AND THE
LAIRD OF BARGANY.]

Now, in the monethe of Nouember, thair wes ane meitting at Craigneill, betuix Sir Johne Grahame of Knokdolyane and his wyff ; and becaus thay culd not agrie, thay appoynttit to meitt agane the fext day of December, in the toune of Air ; with speciall condioun, that the Laird of Bargany fuld not be thair him selff ; bot the Laird of Cairlstoune, and Auchindrayne, with sum wtheris. Bot yit, the Laird of Bargany, being mowit be the Laird of Benand and his sifter, he lap one ; and being bot accompanyitt with ten or tuelff horse, being the first warnare, com by the Bogend, quhilk is ane schortt speace fra me Lordis zett, nocht passit ane quarter of ane myll, heaffing with him his broder and the Laird of Benand, quha had beine at the feitt of the kill of Dalgarrache ; the quhilk me Lord thocht the mair of that contempt. And thairwpone fend for all his freindis and ferwandis, and keipitt thame with him, fra Tyfday to Fryday, heaffand ewer intelligence and spyis in Air, to try quhane the Laird wes to cum out of the famin.

The Laird of Bargany heaffand intelligense thairoff, wald not fend for his freindis and feruandis ; bot the toune of Air, heaffand thair teindis of him, he thocht that thay wald tak his pairtt ; and heaffand sum freindis with him, he thocht that me Lord wald nocht impediment him to ryd to his Hous. And, contrair all his freindis adwyise, one the xj day of December, he reid out of the toune of Air ; the quhilk wes sik ane day of snaw, as the fame wes werrie thik of drift, sa that thair wes nane culd seine the lenthe of ane lanse befor him. The Lairdis number wes neuer

fourfoir of horfe and feitt. Me Lord had fend tua of his feruandis to cum befoir to him to mak him foirfeine quhan the Laird com by. Thay war callit William Cuninghame and Hew Pennangow. The Laird of Auchindrayne, knawing thame, com and fchew the famin to Bargany, and faid, ‘ Sir, I pray 3ow ftay, for 3our freindis is not heir, and 3e will be foir to heiff ado with menne ; for thir tua is heir, quha will nocht feill to mak 3our number and 3our cuming playne ; and thairfoir, gif 3e do weill, 3e ftay ; giff 3e will nocht, I will ryd and ftay thame, that thay do no wrang : Bot I tak God to my witnes, I haiff na will of this dayis wark ; foir I fe nocht the menne I wald fie to do 3our turn !’ And fa Auchindrayne reid to the Brig of Done, and firft tuik William Cuninghame, and nixt Hew Pennangow. Thay fend William Cuninghame, on his word, bak to Air ; and brocht Hew Pennangow with thame, as ane fre freind ; for he was of bluid to the Laird of Auchindrayne.

[FATAL ENCOUNTER BETWEEN THE EARL OF CASSILLIS AND THE
LAIRD OF BARGANY.]

THE Laird of Bargany cumis to the Brig of Done, quhair he ftayit ; and calling all his freindis and feruandis thair togidder, he faid in this fort, ‘ Sirs, I am heir to proteft befoir God, I am nocht to feik the bluid of me Lord, nor his dishonour, in na fort ; bot ryd hame to my Hous, in peace, giff he will lat me. And giff me Lord be to perfew me, I hoip 3e will all do 3our dewitteis, as becumis menne ; and he þat will not be willing to do þis, for my luiff and kyndnes, he will ather fay he will tairy with me to the end, or leaff me now at þis present !’ And thay all anfuerit, ‘ We will all die in 3our defenfe, giff ony will perfew 3ow !’ And fo reid fordwartt, dewyding his horfe-men in tua cumpanyis ; takand ane with him felf, and gefsand the Young Laird of Cairltoune the wther.

Thair wes with him self the Lairdis of Auchindrayne, and Clonkaird, his broder Thomas, and Gilbert Kennedy of Knokda, with ane seruand of Auchindraynis callit James Kennedy, with tua wtheris, Edwart Irwingis his peadge, and Thomas M^cAllexander, and sum ma, quhome I neid nocht to expres. The rest war all with Cairltoune; sa thay com fordwairst to the Brochloche neir the Lady-Corfe; and thair, me Lord, cuming out off Mayboll, with his houfhald seruandis, to the number of tua hunder men, on fut and horse, with xx mwkatteris with him; and wes at the Lady-Corfe befor the Laird: Quhair, thay being all reddy to meitt, the ane on the Teynd-know, and the vther on the nixt, within the schott of ane mwkatt, thay beganne to flytt; and Patrick Rippitt cryitt, ‘Laird of Benand! Laird of Benand! Laird of Benand! This is I, Patrick Rippett, þat tuik thy [hagbut]! Cum down heir in þe houn, and brek ane trie, for thy luiffis faik!’ Bot the wther gaiff na anfuere, albeitt he had gewin the Laird steiff counsell to ryd fordwairst befor.

Now, the menne of Air wald hef beine at schutting, at this tyme; bot the Laird of Bargany stayit thame, and said, ‘I will nocht persue me Lord, bot I will eschew all cummer, alse far as I may.’ And thairwpon left the way, and reid doune the Bogfyd of Dinham, thinking be that deid to eschew me Lord. Bot he, in the contrair mynd, followitt doune the wther fyde; and at the fut of the bog thair wes ane company of feall dykis, quhairto the hagbutteris raid, on bayth the fydis; and wes, the ane at the heid of the feallis, and the wther at the fut. And thair, me Lordis menne with the mwkattis schott first; and thane the Laird, seing that his hagbutteris was neir me Lordis horfmenne, he com and wald not heff his menne in danger. Me Lordis mwkatteris, seing him cum fordwairst, schott at him, and the horfmenne that wes with him. Now, at the fut of the bog, thair wes ane small burne, quhilk the Laird and his had to corse; at the corssing of the quhilk, Gilbert Kennedyis horse wes slayne;

and also the Lairdis broderis Thomas brydell wes schott in tua ; quhairby his horse kaißt him, and fraik his airme out of juntt, in the schudder. Sa, thair wes nane that corffit the same burne, bot the Laird him selff, the Lairdis Auchindrayne and Clonkaird, James Bannantyne, and Edward Irrwing. Thir corffit the burne, thinking that all the rest wes cummand efter thame ; bot quhane thay wer na ma, he turnit aboutt and said, ‘ Gude sir, we ar ouer few !’

Me Lordis men, feing the famin, schot first at thir fywe ; and than me Lordis horsemen, perfeiffing that thay war na ma, gaiff the charge, led be Captain Foster, but wes mett be the Laird and the fyff that wes with him, in sik fort, as the Young Laird of Grinak wes strukin throw the chin, and he and horse bayth strukin to the eird ; and Row Cuninghame, Pochquhairnis broder, was strukin in at the knie with ane lanse and out at the buttock. Captane Fosteris horse wes hurtt with fuordis, and his pistollatt strukin out of his hand ; him selff, heaffing ane steill hatt, wes dyuerse tymis strukin on the heid, bot the sam preferuit him. Richart Spense, Maister houshald to me Lord, was slayne be the Laird of Clonkaird ; and findry horse was hurtt. And on the Laird fyd, the Laird wes slayne himselff, Auchindrayne schott and hurtt in the kinnellis of the thie, and his horse also ; James Bannatynis horse wes slayne ; Edward Irrwing, the peadge, was slayne be ane fraik of ane lanse ; John M^cAlexander wes hurtt with ane schott in the thie.

[THE LAIRD OF BARGANY DEFEATED, AND MORTALLY WOUNDED.]

BOT now, to speik of the nobill youthe, how gallantly (he) behaiffitt him selff, my penne can nocht writt the sam ; for being bot this way accompanyitt with thir fywe menne, thair wes againis him the number of xxx horsenenne, quha all geiff the charge and fraikis to thir fywe. Yitt

quhan that thair wes of thame tua vnhorffitt and ane flayne, fa that thair wes nane with him bot ane, yitt he wald nocht stay his curradge, bot raid through me Lordis menne, hard to me Lord, and cryit, ' Quhair (is) me Lord him self? Lett him now keip promise and brek ane trie !' Bot me Lordis menne being aboutt him, war with heill lanfis ; quha preferuitt (perfewitt ?) the Laird : And specially Hew Kennedy of Garequhairne, and Patrick Rippethe, and Qwinteyne Craford of Sillyhoill Younger ; Gyriehorne brak ane lanse on the Laird, and the wther tua strak att him with fuordis ; and so forffit him to reteir. And than Patrick Rippethe and Qwinteyne Craford, this way dealling with him, ane fellow callitt Johne Dik, quha had beine far obleiffit to him befoir, at quhais handis he escheapitt na harme, haikitt ane lanse at him, and straik him throw the craig and throw the thropill ; for he feiritt nocht him, and fa tuik na tent to him, bot to thame that war strekand at him. The lanse brekis in him, and strekis (sticks ?) mekill of thrie quarteris in his thropill ; the quhilk stayit his breathe. This Qwinteyne Craford cuming wp to him, strekis in his fuord to his feace ; for he had na forse to hald out ane straik, he being breatheless be the first straik : Bot his horse, being ane werry gude gelding, buir him to his (awin men ?), neir quhair he fell deid for laik of breathe. His menne tuik him wp and drew out the lanse out of his craig, and fet him one ane horse, and caireytt him with thame ; bot ane gritt pairt wes fled befoir. Thay, waiting still, held him wpon horsebak, quhilk maid ane passage to the bluid to descend down about the hairtt throw the condeitt of the throppill ; quhilk wes ane gritt cause of his deathe.

Now, the Laird of Bargany, being this way careyitt away, sum of the Laird Auchindraynis folkis com and tuik him with thame ; bot wantand horse, docht nocht gett him with thame, bot brocht him ane quarter of ane myll, to ane house callitt Dingheme ; and me Lordis folkis (departit ?)

And quhan he saw that, he cauffit his men leiff him, quhilk thay had euill vill to do. Bot he said, ‘ ȝe haue na forſe to defend me, and ȝour deathis will be my gritter greiff! And giff ȝe will gang ȝour wayis, ȝe may remember one me ane wther tyme!’ And ſa thay left him nane with him, bot ane boy. Me Lord com to the barne, and wald haue his lyff, bot all me Lordis menne thocht he was bot deid, in reſpect of the aboundanſe of bluid that he had bled, counſellitt me Lord to tak him with him, and thair ſie his woundis; and giff thay war nocht deidly, than to tak his lyff, be Law, for he wes Judge-ordiner of the country. Quhair-upone he wes tane with him thane to Mayboll; quhair his wondis being with the cald ſa gritt fuallit, the trewth was, that thay culd nocht know how thay war; and ſa ſaiffit him for the ſpace of xxiiij houris, that me Lord was forſtit to ſeik ane Commiſſioun, the quhilk he fend for to Edinburgh.

[THE LAIRD OF AUCHINDRAYNE LIBERATED.]

AND than, the Laird of Bargany, being in Air, thocht him ſelff in na danger, and had ane gritt cair of Auchindrayne; and gart ſeik ane charge, to gett him ſent to liberty; quhilk was grantitt, and me Lordis Comiſſioun was refuiſſit. The word cuming to me Lord heiroff, (he) fend to Achindrayne, and ſaid, ‘ Gif he wald bind him ſelff newer to mell with pat ſeid agane, and becum his manne, he wald fett him at liberty!’ And Auchindrayne, nocht knawing, he imbreaffitt the condicioun; for he knew that ony thing he did in captiuitie wes null. And be (the tyme?) the writt wes enditt, the charge com to delyuer him wp; one the quhilk he wes delyueritt, and me Lord gartt conwoy him ane half myll aff the toune, and thair fett him doune: And his awin folkis come and conwoyit him to his awin hous. And alſe ſchone as he come thair, he fend and

dischargett the band quhilk he had maid to me Lord, in his captivity ; becaus the sam wes done for feir of his lyff, and the sam fuld (nocht) thairfoir stand.

[DEATH OF THE LAIRD OF BARGANY—HIS CHARACTER.]

THE Laird being in Air, Doctour Low was he that handelitt his woundis ; quha had na skill, bot laid to plaisteris to the wondis, not considering the danger of the bluid quhilk wes fallin doune to the hairtt. And that was the caus of his deathe ; for fra the sam freassitt about his hairtt, he had na langer tyme. And quhan he saw that thair wes na langar tyme, he beganne to mak his Dewyife, and left his wyff Tutrix-Testamenter. He had bot ane sone and tua dochteris, quhair of ane deitt young. He deitt the best reffoluit manne that ewer was knawin in this cuntry ; sa that his deathe may be an exampill to all posteritteyis. He was the brawest manne that was to be gottin in ony land ; of hiche statour, and weill maid ; his hair blak, bott of ane cumlie feace ; the brawest horfmanne and the ebest of mony at all pastymis. For he was feirse and feirry, and winder nembill. He was bot about the aige off xxv yieris quhane he was slayne, bot of his aige the maist wyife he mycht be ; for gif he had tyme to had experiance to his witt, he had bein by his marrowis. Bot, to conclud, it was the grittest pittie of his loife, that ewer was of ony manne in this land. He was laid in the Kirk of Air in ane colme of leid for ane gritt speace, quhill his buriall was maid reddy.

[THE EARL OF CASSILLIS OBTAINS REMISSION FROM THE KING.]

IMMEDIATELY efter this onfortvnate day, my Lady Caiffillis rydis to Edinbrughe, quhair scho delt with all hir freindis at Court, to obteyne

his Maieftys fauour to her husband. And gat this mekill grantit, that me Lord fuld cum him felff and deall with the Thefaurer for his efcheitt. Now, my Lord and his cuffing the Laird of Colzeone, was maid freindis; and me Lord reid the xxij day to Edinbrughe, and Colzeone followitt one him, the nixt day; and, be his moyane, he obtenit to me Lord ane Act of Counfall, makand all that me Lord had done gude feruice to the King; becaufe that the Laird had his broder in his company, quha was at the horne! And as for me Lord, allegitt (he) had ane Commiffione to take him; the quhilk was in this fort. Me Lord indeed had obtenit ane Commiffioun to tak tua fallowis, quhais namis I knaw nocht; bot however, efter thair names he left ane blank in the Commiffioun; the quhilk blank, efter the deathe of the Laird of Bargany, he fillit wp with Thomas name, bot the famin was blank in the Register, as it standis yitt; fa that the trewth of that is weill kennitt. Bot yitt, how ewer, the ten thousand markis gewin to the Thefaurere was that quhilk did the tvrne, and he moyane als gottin made gude feruice to his Maiefty, be Act of Counfall, as faid is off befoir.

[LADY BARGANY PURCHASES HER SON'S WARD.]

THE Lady Bargany reid to Edinburghe, and maid hir complent to the King and Queine; bot wes littill the better, or at left bot hard; for fcho was compellit to by the ward of hir fone, and to giff threttene thousand markis for the fame.

[LORD OCHILTREE GETS GIFTS OF THE RESPITES GRANTED TO THE LAIRD OF BARGANY'S FOLLOWERS.]

ME Lord Wchiltrie gat the giftis of the Respecttis of thame that was

with the Laird of Bargany one the feildis that day, with ane command to the Thesaurer to giff Remissionis to alse mony as accompanyitt with me Lord Wchiltrie. And immediatlie, my Lord Caiffillis raife letteris on thame all that wes with the Laird, for the slachter off his manne Richartt Spense ; and gatt thame all to the horne, for nocht compeiranse ; quhair-off me Lord Wchiltrie gatt his advantage, to gett thair geir ; for that me Lord of Caiffillis focht thair bluid and thair geir. Sa that, be this forin of deilling, thair was bot few that com nocht to me Lord ; for sum be ane moyane and sum be wther, thair wes nane that catchit in that feid ; for Ardmellane being fre, at the first tyme, wald neuer catch in that turne, bot lay by ; and Cairltoun maid moyane, be Garriehorne and Gilbert Rofs, nocht to be trublitt nor to trubill. The breidder of the Wikertoun maid thair moyane be Pennquhirre. And for Auchindrayne, he was ly-and onheillitt of his wondis ; fa that thair wes nane to querrell that purpose, bot Thomas, the Lairdis broder, and the Laird of Clonkaird, quha had bein ane serwand befoir to the Laird, in his hous. Thir tua, with sum few tua or thrie, wes togidder, and wes be the Lady sustenit. As to Benand, he had promiseit so ewill in the first tyme, that thair wes (na) account maid off him.

Me Lord, this way, being maid frie of law, me Lord focht an freindschip of the freindis ; bot mannaftitt thame, thinking thairby to compell thame to leaff the Hous of Bargany, and serue him.

[AUCHINDRAYNE EMPLOYED TO RECONCILE THE LAIRDS OF DRUM-URCHIE, CLONCAIRD, AND THE LAIRD OF COLZEANE.]

THE obtaining of me Lordis fredome being knawine to cum be the moyane of the Laird Colzeone, it mowitt the Lady Bargany to ane gritt angir ; and for that cause, scho fochtt all the moyane scho culd, to gett his

lyff; and deltt with Thomas and Clonkard to that effect. And the first tyme that this taitchit, was efter that Colzeone was cumin hame, he being on the Cauff-hill, thay war cuming by, and feing him thair, fum of thame said, ‘ Now, fir, thair (is) þe manne ze wald heaff!’ Bot yitt thay thochtt, that he, being so neir his awine yett, culd nocht be gottin at that tyme. Bot yitt, thir wordis being hard be fum of the Laird of Colzeanis ferwandis, the famin com to his eiris. Wpone the quhilk, he fend to Auchindrayne and schew him the fame, desyring him to try gif the fame wes true, and that he wald deill with thame to fett him and thame doun. The quhilk Auchindrayne said he wald do, to his power. One the quhilk, he trauellit and brocht Thomas to that poyntt, that he was contentt to fett doune with him, conditionally, that he wald nocht mell mair with the Eirll, in that feid, nor contrair the hous of Bargany. Quhairupone Auchindrayne appoyntitt Thomas and Clonkaird to cum to his Hous of Auchindrayne: The quhilk thay did. And quhan thay war thair, he fend for Colzeone, and cauffitt him cum to Knokdone, quhair he promeisitt to meitt him; as he did. And thair, he schew him that he had brocht thame to that poyntt, to fett doune with him on the conditiounis aboue writtine. And Colzeone wes content not to mell mair with that feid. Quhairupone, he brocht him with him to his Hous of Auchindrayne; and quhill thay and he fuld meitt, he maid thame to remayn in ane chalmer, and he and Colzeone remaynit in the hall; and thane he said, ‘ Sall I bring thame doune to zow?’ The Laird of Colzeone said, ‘ It is best to stay quhill efter denner, and then we vill gett þe fame done þe mair quyetyly.’ The denner being done, he desyrit Colzeone ‘ ather to go abuiß; or, giff he fuld mak the hall quyatt, that thay fuld cum doune to him.’ The Laird of Colzeone said, ‘ I haue beine thinking one this, and I knaw this can noyt be keipitt secritt; and being gottin witt off, me Lord my Cheiff had neuer þe lyk to lay to my

charge ! And giff he accuse me befor freindis, I can nocht say pat I can be anfueraill for þe famin, to joyne handis with his enemeis, by his adwyife. And thairfoir, I will continew, quhill I fie tyme to lay this befor me Lord ; and I hoip to gett his leiff to do þe famin. And giff he vill nocht, I vill nocht flay, bot I will do þe famin. Bot I will nocht do þis, by making him foirseine ! The Laird of Auchindrayne laid this befor Thomas, and deltt with Thomas alfe eirnistlie as he culd ; bot wes nocht the better. For Thomas anfueraill was this, ‘ I am in alfe gritt danger to tyne my gude-sisteris gud will, as he hes me Lordis ; and I will lett hir know þe fame !’

The Laird of Auchindrayne, finding that he culd nocht agrie thame, reid outt with Colzeone almeist to his awine house ; and, or he com bak, Thomas wes away and all his menne.

Colzeone schortlie reid to Galloway, quhair he remaynit ane gritt speace. And the Lady Bargany com hame out of Edinbrughe, and heiring of this, was far offendit with Thomas, and also with Auchindrayne, for his trauell. And Colzeon and his tua menne cuming hame out of Galloway, Thomas and his fettis for him, and had gottin him, had he nocht refauit aduerteisment be quhom it wes ontertane ; bot the word was be Auchindraynis moyane.

[QUARREL BETWEEN THE EARL OF CASSILLIS AND THE LAIRD OF COLZEANE.]

AT this tyme, me Lord com hame out of Edinbrughe to Mayboll ; and the Laird Colzeone, heaffing refauit word that his eldest sone was deid in France, be quhais deathe the Prowestschew off the Colledge of Mayboll waikitt, and becom in me Lordis hand to giff to quhom he pleiffitt. And me Lord gaiff the same to Gilbert Rofs, noter. Quhairat the Laird

of Colzeone was far offenditt, bayth with the giffar and refaiffair; and awowitt to be equall thairwith. Wpone this, me Lord and he fell cald; and thanne, he wald haue bein at ane agreeanfe with Thomas. But thanne it wald not be; for the Lady Bargany had condiscendit the contrair. The quhilk the Laird of Auchindrayne perfeiffing, he schew the famin to the Laird of Colzeone, and said, ‘ Sir, this will nocht be! And I affair þow, fir, and 3e com in 3air danger, 3e ar tane! Thairfoir, do as 3e think gude for 3our selff; and I tak witnes of þir twa, David Kennedy of Maxfeltoune, and Johne Mwir in Wodland, þat I haue tald 3ow the trewth!’

[MURDER OF THE LAIRD OF COLZEANE.]

Now, upon the xj day off Maii, 1602, the Laird of Colzeon, being to ryd to Edinbrughe, directit his ferwand, Lanfellatt Kennedy, to caus Wodland, or ane of his sonis, to ryd to Auchindrayne, and bid him ‘ meitt the Laird of Colzeone at the Dampall.’ And Lanfellatt, cuming to Mayboill, he gois to the scholl, and cauffit the Maister vrytt ane Letter, to this effect; and gaiff the same to ane pur schollar, quha beggit his leirning, callit Williame Dalrumpill, to tak to Auchindrayne. The boy 3eid ane gude speace; and, as he said, he mett ane feruand of Auchindraynis, quha said to him, that ‘ the Laird wes not at hame!’ Quhairvpone he returnitt to the Scholl-maister agane, and gaiff him the Letter; the quhilk the maister gaiff to Lanfellatt, quha brocht the famin. The Laird of Colzeone, being on his jurnay to Edenbrughe, had directit Hew Kennedy of Cheappill to meitt him at Auchindrayne. This Hew com to Andro Kennedyis hous, quhair Colzeone (Cloncaird?) and Thomas Wallis was, quha war tua of the fleyaris of the Laird of Colzeone; and quhatt wordis was amangis thame, I will not repeitt it. Bot, however,

Thomas Kennedy was fend for, and the rest ; quha com to Air, the xij day, in the dawning.

The Laird of Colzeone, cuming to the Greine and lichttitt ; and remaynitt with Balterffane ane lang fpeace. The quhilk Thomas and his, being in Air, feing him licht at the Greine, thay drew thame felffis in amang the Sandy-hillis, befyd Sanct Lennardis Cheapell, and held thame quyatt, quhill he (Colzeone) cuming by the toune, ryding one ane small haiknay, thay brak att him, and, cuming to him, flayis him maift cruelly, with schottis and fraikis ; he heaffand na perfon with him, bot only ane gentill man, quha wes callit Lanfellatt Kennedy, as ye hard befoir : And thay war fyve that perfewitt him ; to witt, Thomas Kennedy, brother to the Laird off Bargany, principall ; Walter Mwir of Clonkard, Thomas M'Alexander, and Thomas Wallas, with ane boy callit Gilbert Ramsay, and Williame Irrwing, quha was ane Border man ; quha, according to thair forme, tuik fra him, eftir he was flayne, his purfe, with ane ring, and fundry dyamondis in the famin, with his goldin buttonis off goldfmyth work.

He being flayne, as ye haue hard, his man Lanfellatt bringis him with him to the Greinand, and thair gettis ane horfe-litter, and takis him to Mayboill ; quhair thair wes gritt duill maid for him—for, indeid, he was ane werry potenteous man, and werry wyife. He had builditt ane proper hous in the Couff, with werry braiff zairdis, and be ane moyane and wther had conquessitt ane gude leiwing. He had the handling of the Erldom of Caffillis, as Tutour, xx yeiris. He (had) to his wyff Deame Elifabete M'Gill, as ye hard, and had gottin on hir four sonis and thrie dochteris, quilkis wer leiffand at his deathe, to witt, James, Alexander, Johne, and Daud. His dochteris war thir ; Margaret, mareyit the Young Schereff of Galloway ; Heleyne, mareyitt to the Young Laird of Auchindrayne ; and Sufanna, quha was efter Lady Larg. His (Col-

jeanis) wyff, at the first, heaffing sum disdayne at the Laird of Achindrayne, allegitt, that he was priwie to this fak; and that he had maid Thomas, his guid-broder, to do the famin; and that the Letter, quhilk wes send to the Scholl-maister, was the motione off his deathe.

[MEASURES TAKEN FOR DETECTING THE MURDERERS OF COLZEAN.]

QUHAIRWPONE, within four or fywe dayis, at the tyme off his buriall, quhilk wes in the Lytill Yll off the Collidge Kirk off Mayboll, me Lord of Caiiffillis, me Lord Cathcairtt, the Laird of Craigy, and the Laird of Barnbarrach, being all present, the Scholl-maister wes send for, and causit declair the trewth—that he writt the Letter, and gaiff the famin to the puir scollar, as ye hard, quha had brocht the famin to him bak agane, and said, that ‘ he had mett ane seruand of the Laird of Auchindraynis, quha had schawin him that the Laird wes a-feild, and that maid him to stay.’ The boy him selff, being lykwyise exeminitt, confessitt the same. Quhairwpone the freindis, and me Lord bayth, latt thame gang.

[AUCHINDRAYNE CHARGED OF BEING ACCESSORY TO THE MURDER.]

BOT the Lady Colzeone, being malicious bentt againis Achindrayne, vald heir na ressoune, bot buir on him that he was priwie to the famin; and cauffit conteyne him in the Letteris, amangis the number of thame thatt was the flearis of him; notwithstanding, that he offeritt all that layit in his powar for to cleir that cause. Bot all wes for nocht; scho wald perfew him. And he, being chargitt, findis caution; bott, becaus that he was suspect, he was forfitt to by ane Remission fra me Lord Wchiltry, and peyitt him for the same ane Thouffand merkis. And haiffand gottin the famin, he entirit at the day, accompanyitt with mony

Nobill men and freindis. The quhilk the Lady Colzeone feing, fcho purchest and difchargitt of the day, and wald not perfew the Laird of Achindrayne.

The reft var all denunciitt to the horne, with ane charge directt to all the freindis, that thay fuld find cautioun not to intercommon with Thomas, nor nane of his affifteris : And all freindis fand cautioun, quhairby the Gentill men wes foirfaltt of freindschip, fayne to leaff the cuntry, and to gange to the Bordour for ane tyme ; quhill, efterwartt, thai drew hame to the cuntry in quyett maner.

[THE EARL AND MASTER OF CASSILLIS ARE RECONCILED.]

NOW me Lord was agreitt and maid freindis with his broder. Efter this flachter, the Maifter tuik in hand to rewendge the fame, and gatt comand to all me Lordis feruandis to wait on him ; bot the cuntry thocht that he wald not be eirnist in that caufe, for the auld luiff betuix him and Auchindrayne. For Auchindrayne was hardyest perfewitt off ony of all the freindis, and becaus his hous of Auchindrayne was inveireyit with woidis, he left his awin houfe and 3eid to the Nework, quhilk wes bot ane myll differentt fra Auchindrayne. And as he ves paffand betuix, he forgadderitt with ane James Mvir, callit James the Bailye, quha had beine at the flachter of the Laird of Bargany and his hurting, and was the manne, as he allegitt, fhott him. And becaus he was ane of his awin name, he was the farder offenditt with him. And, in the taking, he was hurtt ; bot be freindis, he was mowitt to spair his lyff ; and fa he sufferitt him to depairtt, wnder fpeciall conditioun, that he fuld nocht cum in his cuntry again. The quhilk he did not keip, bot joynit to me Lord, and tuik pairt with him thairefter.

[THE MASTER OF CASSILLIS LIES IN WAIT FOR AUCHINDRAYNE.]

NOW, the Maister com for rewendge of this deid. The Maister com with sextein horse to the bak of the Nework-hill, thinking that he fuld haue gottin the Laird of Auchindrayne cuming betuix the houffis; bot, be chance, the Lady Auchindrayne was cumand betuix, and ane manne with hir; and scho perfeiffand the same, send the gentillmanne, and maid hir husband fairfein of that, being thair. And he, knowing that thair wes sum of his freindis in Air, he maid thame forfein; quha com to him. And he, being than alse mony as thay, he com outt to thame, and thay wer forffitt to reteir, with schame.

[SKIRMISHES BETWEEN THE MASTER OF CASSILLIS AND THE LAIRD OF AUCHINDRAYNE.]

AND now, at this tyme, me Lord of Caiffillis raid wp to Lundone, and left all his freindis with me Lady his wyff, and the Maister his broder. The Maister and me Lordis houshalld was daly perfeward Auchindrayne. And thair being ane tryft betuix the bairnis of Clonkaird and Johne Kennedy of Creich, att quhilk Auchindrayne fuld heff beine, the Maister and me Lordis hele houshalld (cam?) and lay betuix Auchindrayne and the place quhair the tryft fuld haue beine. Bot Auchindrayne, suspecting ewill, wald not cum to the tryft, bot send ane, and cauffitt thame cum to him to Auchindrayne. The quhilk thay feing, com thair and raid aboutt the hous, and schouttit! The Laird Auchindrayne being bot few in number, schott hagbuttis of found at thame, and put thame about the hous. And fyn com out to the wod, contrair Esche-wod-dykis. Thair war findry of thair horse hurtt. Thair wes ane of me Lordis houshalld

that com fa neir quhill he wes schott throw the doublett, and his hors throw the craig, abone, bott nocht flayne.

[THE LAIRD OF DRUMURCHIE BESIEGES AND FIRES THE HOUSE OF AUCHINSOULL, AND TAKES THE COUNTESS OF CASSILLIS AND THEIR HOUSEHOLD, &c. PRISONERS.]

WPON the xvj day of Apryll, me Lady Caiffillis rydis to Galloway, and the Maifter with her ; and all me Lordis houfhald, and Johne Dik, quhilk, as ye hard, had flayne the Laird of Bargany ; the quhilk maid his broder far offendit with the fame. And me Lady remanit in Galloway, quhill the xxj day off Maij ; quhair, fcho being to repair to Carrik, Thomas gettis intelligenfe off hir cuming. He, being accompanyitt with James Stewartt, fone to the laft Chanfellar, and Walter Mwir of Clonkard, with the number of nyne horfe, and the number of xxiiij hagbutteris, com to the Mwir of Auchindrayne ; and thair, forgaddering with me Lady and the Maifter, with all me Lordis houfhald ferwandis with hir, to the number of xv horfe : And thay, feing the hagbutteris befoir, and feing that the ix horfe was to giff thame the charge, thay fled, and tuik the hous of Duncan Craufurdis, callit Auchinfoull. Thomas followit, and cloffitt the fame ; the quhilk being bot ane thak hous, he cauffit fyir the fame, fa that thay war compellit to leaff the hufe, and tak thame to defend the cloife. Thay being at this poynt, me Lady gois out and beginnis to trauell with Thomas. This Duncane Craufurd had thrie of his freindis within the hous, to witt, Andro Cuninghame, broder to the Laird of Poquharne, the Young Laird of Grimatt, and Quinteyne Craufurd of Sillyhoull. Thir thrie had affurance of Thomas conditionally, that thay com nocht (with ?) me Lord and his ferwandis aganis him ; and this affurance was purcheffit be the moyane of the Lairdis of Carfe

and Lochnoreife. Now, this Duncane Crafurd trawellit for thame with Thomas, quha faid, he 'trewid nane bot thay knew (that Johne Dyk?) flew his broder! And gif thay wald delyuer him, the rest fuld be faiff! The gentilmanne schew this to thame; the quhilk this Johne Dik perfeffis. He takis doune ane floip in the cloife-dyk, abuiiff the watter; and the wind blawand the reik that way, the sam coweritt him and his horfe for ane gude speace, quhill he was four or fywe pair of butt-length past throw thame, or thay culd perfeiff him; and than thay cheiffit him four or fywe myll; bot he being weill horffit, the horfe buir him ewen away. The quhilk, quhan thay saw, thay returnitt bak, and tuik the Maifter of Caiffillis, the Young Laird of Grimmitt, Young Andro Cunynghame, broder to the Laird of Pochquhairne, Quinteyne Craufurd, younger of Sillyhoull, and Williame Kennedy, callit Williame the Sigour, and Johne Baird, broder to the Laird off Schelzie (Kilkenzie?) And in the taking thay flew ane Johne M^cGreame.

The rest, this Johne Dik escheipitt, as ye haue hard, reid the narrest way to Lundoune, and maid his complent to me Lord, quha schew the famin to the King, and put him in sic ane readge, that he geaff him all Commiffiounis that he wald defyir aganis thame. The Maifter was releiffitt: And be the moyane off the Laird off Garland, his gud-broder, at the Laird of Carfe and Lochnoreife requestit (request?) me Lord Wehiltray and his broder Josias and Auchindrayne gatt Grumatt, Andro Cuninghame, and Young Grumatt fred: The Lady Girwandmaynis trauellitt for Johne Baird of Keilzeine (Kilkenzie?) and gatt him releiff.

[PROCLAMATION THAT NONE SHOULD RESET DRUMURCHIE, &c.]

Now, me Lord com hame out off Lundone, and brocht hame with him ane Proclamatioune, chargand all menne, wnder the payne off Treffone,

that thay fuld (nocht) speik nor refett Thomas, nor nane of his; quhair-
of thair wes ane gritt feir in all mennis hairttis; (fo) thatt it wes bott
few that wald refett thame, bot him that was kynd.

[PLOT TO TAKE THE EARL OF CASSILLIS' LIFE.]

ABOUTT this tyme, me Lord being to ryd to Hammiltone, the freindis
of the Hous of Bargany fett for him, and that at the Monktoune; and
yitt me Lord gat witt of thame, and forfaw the same, in sik fortt, that he
stayit in Air quhill he fend for ma folkis; and thanne reid one his jur-
nay. And being in Edinbrughe, gart charge the freindis befor the
Counfall; quha bot ane gritt pairtt of thame vynt to the horne, and en-
terit nocht at me Lordis hame-cuming out of Edinbrughe.

[THE LAIRD OF STAIR'S BROTHER (DALRYMPLE) TAKEN BY THE
EARL OF CASSILLIS, AND HANGED.]

HIS Lordschip, being to ryd to Galloway, mett be accidentt Thomas
Dalrumpill of Stair; and, the nycht being mirk, he was at the brig of
Girwand, hard at me Lordis menne, or ewer he knew of thame; and,
nocht being weill horffitt, was tane; and, in the taking, was werry ewill
hurtt. Me Lord tuik him to Craigneill; and on the morne gaiff him
ane Affyife, and hangit him on ane trie, befyd the Yett off Craigneill; he
being the Laird off Barganyis sifter-sone, and me Lord and he was thrid
and secundis of kinne. He was broder to the Laird of Stair, ane pretty
little manne, and werry kynd. He was kyndly handlitt, quha was ane
manne that had neuer offendit manne.

[THE LAIRD OF CLONCAIRD REVENGES DALRYMPLE'S DEATH.]

NOW, for rewendge of the famin, Walter Mwir of Clonkard, and Thomas Wallas, the peage, raid to Galloway, to the Inche ; and thair, in the hous off Mathow Miller, onfett on ane David Girwand, fon and air to Johne Girwand of Callbolliftoune, and slew him ; he being me Lord Caiffillis Maifter of Work, abuiſſ his new Hous in Auchins. Quhairat me Lord was hichlie offenditt, and perfewitt thame with gritt rigour.

[THE LAIRD OF DRUMURCHIE ESCAPES TO FRANCE.]

THE quhilk Thomas feing, was perſuadit, be the counfall off the Lady, and his wyff, and gud broder, Jofias Stewart, to draw out of the cuntry to France. The quhilk he did, leiffing all thame that had enteritt for him ; and ſpecially, Walter Mwir of Clonkaird, quha was maift hardly perſewitt of ony manne ; for me Lord fett for him, and tuik his horſe, and miſt him ſelff verry narrowelly.

[DEATH OF THE LAIRD OF CLONCAIRD.]

THE young man, feing this, and that he was ſo ewill rewarditt be Thomas, quha had maid choiſe of ane ſtranger, and refuiffit to tak him with him, tuik ſik heaffie malancolly, that he deitt thair off. Quhair of had beine ane gritt lofs ; for he was bayth ſtout and kynd ; and giff that he had had dayis, wald haue beine ane werry fyne manne.

[AUCHINDRAYNE GETS A GIFT OF THE WARD OF CLONKAIRD.]

EFTER his death, me Lord of Caiiffillis gatt the Gift of his ffoirfaltry, quhilk wes fa weill defenditt be the Lairdis of Colzeone and Auchindrayne, that the fame was preferrit.

Me Lord had, in the lyfityme of this Walter, gottin of the Hous of Clonkaird in his keiping, the quhilk he putt menne in to keip tenne or tuelff. Bot Auchindrayne, heaffing the Gift off the Waird, raiffit ane charge, quhairwith he com to the Pleace off Clonkaird, and, awaitingt ane tyme, cauffitt draw out all the keiparis, as it had beine to ane bankatt: And thanne com to the Hous; and heaffand ane Messinger, chargit the Hous. Thair being bot ane boy in the fame, (he) gatt it bot ony impediment.

Quhairat me Lord was fo far offenditt, that he awowitt to be equall with Auchindrayne. Quhairwpone, he chargitt Auchindrayne to compeir befoir the Counfall; the quhilk he did. And thanne the Eirll of Caiiffillis tuik in hand, befoir the Counfell, to pruiiff the Laird of Auchindrayne ane that wes airt and pairtt of the flachter off the Laird of Colzeone. Quhairwpone, the Counfell put the said Laird of Auchindrayne in Waird, in the Castell off Edinbrughe, quhair he remaynit the speace of xxviiij oulkis; and, in the end, fand cautioune to compeir quhan ewer he was chargitt.

Now, me Lord, thinking to wrak the haill Hous of Bargany, maid ane fett for Benand, and tuik him befyd Air, and putt him in vard, within the Tolbuyth of Edinbrughe; quhair he remaynit for ane gude speace, quhill he was fayne to becom his manne, and tak Johne Dik be the hand, quaha had flayne his maister and Scheiff, the Laird off Bargany.

[DEATH OF THE LAIRD OF BLAIRQUHAN.]

Now, at this tyme the Auld Laird of Blairquhanne depairttit, quha wes ane werry nobill manne, and the best that was of his Hous; for he was newer behind the hand be na manne. He buildit the Hous of Blairquhanne, quhilk is the brawest hous that is to be fund, off ane Barronis hous. He held the best hous, for deligent cheir, that was to be fund. He had bot tua sonis, the Laird that succeiditt him, callitt Johnne; his secund sonne James, quha was maid Laird of Croceltounne. He had thrie dochteris; the eldest wes mareyit to me Lord Wchiltrie; the secund to the Laird off ; and the youngest to the Laird of Girwandmaynis.

[LADY BARGANY PURSUES AUCHINDRAYNE AT LAW.]

Now, the Lady Bargany was werry far gewin ouer to the counfell of hir broder Jofias; quha maid hir to be werry strait aganis all the freindis of the Hous. And amangis the rest, scho raiffitt ane Summondis of Declaratour on the gift of Escheatt scho had of the Laird of Auchindrayne; and wald not grant him na eife thairoff. The quhilk maid Auchindrayne in ane gritt angir, feing the fame was tane for intercommoning with Thomas, and for the cause of that Houfe; and thanne, he being sa far distrest befoir, for that Houffis cause.

[LADY BARGANY'S SICKNESS AND DEATH.]

Now, scho being feik of the eittik, had tane medeceine fra Doctour Mairteyne. And he being in Lundone, with the Queine, scho vent (thair)

to gett remeid of hir defeafe. Quha, at hir cuning, wes resoluitt (be) the Doctour, that thair was na lyff to hir; quhairfoir scho wald haue beine att hame. And returning (with) diligence, scho depairtit this lyff, in Stiltoune, threfcoir myllis adeft Lundoune, the xvj day off Auguft, 1605. Scho was brochtt be hir broder Jofias, quha was with hir in cumpany, to the toune off Sanchyir; quhair the haill freindis of the Hous mett hir, and brochtt hir to Air; and laid hir in the Kirk befyd hir husband, quhair scho remaynis; quhilk is the buryall off thame bayth.

[JOSIAS STEWART BECOMES TUTOR OF BARGANY.]

Now, the freindis of the Hous conuenit at the Kirk of Girwand, to tak ordour with the affairis of the Hous, becaus the Lairdis broder Thomas wes the Kingis rebell, and mycht nocht be Tutour. And Benand, quha fuccedditt to that office, wes bot ane vayne manne. The quhilk being reweillitt to Jofias of thair purpois, he raid to Edinbrughe, and gat the Gift of the Tutory of that office; and 3eid to the Chanfellar and me Lord of Abercorne, and offerit the barnis mareage to me Lord of Abercornis dochter. Wpon the quhilk, the Erll of Abercorne com to Air, and thair writt to all freindis of the Hous of Bargany to meitt him; quhair he promeiffitt to be thair maifter, and defend thame to the Laird of Bargany com him felff; and fpecially, the Laird of Auchindrayne. Bot he thocht his promeis fkarfe veill performit, as efter ye fall heir.

[THE MAGNIFICENT FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OF THE LAIRD AND
LADY OF BARGANY.]

AT this tyme, me Lord of Abercorne, and the haill freindis, concluditt that the buryiall of the Laird of Bargany and his wyff fuld be on the

xv day off September, yeiris, in the New Kirk of Ballantry ; quhilk the Lady had cauffitt build for hir husband, quhair scho had gartt fett wp ane glorieous towme ; and, indeid, Jofias maid gritt preparatioune for the fame, bayth in Bargany and in Arftenfar ; the honouris and all the reft being prepairitt werrie honorablie. The day being cumin, thair wes thairoff Nobill menne, the Eirllis of Eglintoune and Abercorne, and Vintoune, with the Lordis of Sempill, Carkartt, Loudone, and Wchiltry. The Lairdis of Bombie, Blairquhanne, and Gairland ; with ane grit number, quhilk I will nocht mint to expres. His Honouris being borne be the Gudmanne of Ardmillane, the Gudmanne of Kirkhill, with findry ma of the freindis. His fifter-sonne, Young Auchindrayne, beirand the Banner of Rewendge, quhairin was payntitt his portratour, with all his wondis, with his sone fittand at his kneyis, and this deattone writtine betuix his handis, "JUDGE AND REWENDGE MY CAUS, O LORD !" And fa, conwayit to Air ; bur all werry honourably, to the number off ane Thouffand horfe, of Gentilmenne ; and layd in the foirfaid Tome.

[MEASURES PROPOSED FOR SECURING THE INTERESTS OF THE
YOUNG LAIRD OF BARGANY.]

THE Buriall being enditt, the freindis defyrit that the eidentis mycht be putt in four refponfabill mennis handis ; and that the commodity of the lewing fuld cum to the bairnis wfe, for lowffing of his Wodfettlandis. The quhilk me Lord proumeiffit to do. And he that was maift eirnist in this turne wes the Laird of Auchindrayne. For the quhilk, thair rais ane gritt angir betuix him and Jofias ; for the quhilk, Jofias perfewit his efcheitt, and vffit all arreiftmentis, and all wther thingis he culd do, in his contrair.

[AUCHINDRAYNE AGAIN IMPRISONED.]

ATT this time, Ardmellane and Achindrayne being in Edinbrughe, thay desyrit the Laird of Benand, that he wald mak ane letter of factorye to sum of the frendis of the Housfe, to the barnis comodity. The quhilk he refuiffit, (and) left him. And Jofias, perfeiffing the famin, he gartt tak him on ane auld decreitt, and putt him in the Tolbuyth; quhair he remaynit quhill he quyatt the Ower Benand, quhair of he had gottin sex nynteine yeir tak, befor the Lairdis deceife, fra him of the fame, and posseffit him in the fame.

[THE LAIRD OF ARDMILLAN ATTEMPTS TO PROCURE THE TUTORY OF BARGANY.]

ARDMELLAN, be Auchindraynis adwyife, raiffis ane Breiff, and gatt him self ferwitt befor the Stewartt off Corcorberie to be Tuttour to the Laird; and also, thair was ane Williame Kennedy, quha said, that ' He being with the Laird, at the hour of his deathe, that he had vrittine ane Testamentt, with his awine hand; in the quhilk, he had left, in caise off the deceife off his wyff, James (Jonet) Stewart, Thomas Kennedy off Ardmillane Tuttour to his sone!' This Williame Kennedy was the Laird off Ardmellane (his) bastard brother sone; and he reweillit the fame to the Lady Auchindrayne, quha schew the fame to hir husband; quha fend for the said Williame, quha confest the heaffing of the fame, and pro-meiffit to giff the fame to Ardmellane. Bot Jofias, getting witt of the famin, deltt with the said Williame to obscur the famin; quha, in end, preweillit, in sik fort, as the famin was neuer gottine to lichtt, bot rather distroyitt be Jofias moyane; and this Williame maid to say, that

‘ He had inventitt the famin, be him felff, for to haue gottine geir fra Ardmellane.’

Jofias, perfeiffing that he was fuir that way, intenditt againft Ardmellane for the allowanfe of the feruice of Tuttory ; and Ardmellane, being ane hard manne of his geir, lutt the famin pafs, for laik of moyane. For he fand that the Chancellor, and mony ma, wes Jofias gritt freindis ; and thairfoir, for the present, pafst fra the famin. The quhilk, quhane Jofias had obtenit, he incontinent fummondis Ardmellane to produce the Testament, or ellis the famin fuld neuer haue fayth thairefter, in no tyme cuning. And Ardmellane, becaufe that he wald nott wair geir thairon, lutt the famin pafs, for nwill defenfe. Be the quhilk, Jofias become full Tuttour off Barganny, and perfewitt Auchindrayne, with all rigour that lay in him, be law.

[DEATH OF THE DOWAGER LADY BARGANY.]

AND at this tyme the auld Lady Bargany died, quhilk wes ane nobill womane, and ane that wes maift nobill in all hir effairis. Be quhais deathe Jofias gat the heill lewing off Bargany in his hand.

[THE LAIRD OF DRUMURCHIE RESIDES IN IRELAND.]

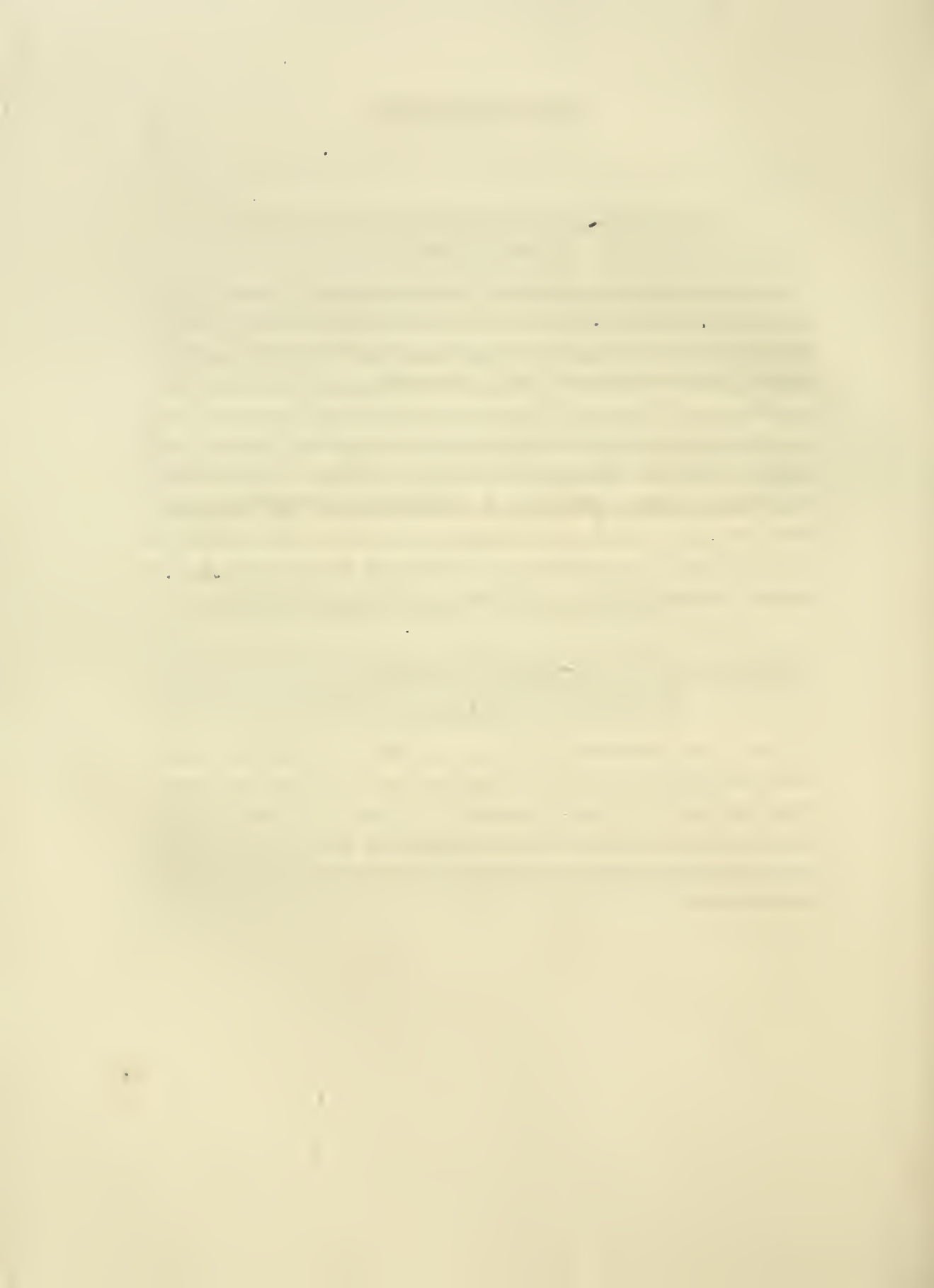
THOMAS, the Tuttour of Bargany (that) fuld be, was all this tyme in Ireland, with ane freind of his, callit Sir Hew Montgomery ; quhair he was wondir weill intertenyitt, and findry of thais that wes at the flachter of Colzeane.

[AUCHINDRAYNE AND HIS SON ATTACK THE LAIRD OF
GARRIEHORNE.]

Now, in the moneyth off October, 1607, the Laird off Auchindrayne and his sone, and ane ferwand of his, was coming out of Air to Auchindrayne; and at ane please befyd the toune, callit the Foullveir, thay thair forgaderitt with Hew Kennedy of Garriehorne, quha was ane strekar off the Laird of Bargany. Thair wes with him his tua breider fonis, and Gilbert Ferguffone of Dulduff, Thomas Ferguffone, broder to the Gudman of Threff, and Gilbert M^cHareine, with ane Walter M^cCaw. Thay meitting, schott piftollattis at wther, and efter, fell in straikis; quhair the Young Laird of Auchindrayne wes hurtt, one the mid finger, with ane sword. Bot the Prowest and sium with him being thair, thay wer red. And fa, the famin culd not be gottin menditt at that tyme.

[THE OLD AND YOUNG LAIRDS OF AUCHINDRAYNE ACCUSED OF
THE MURDER OF WILLIAM DALRYMPLE.]

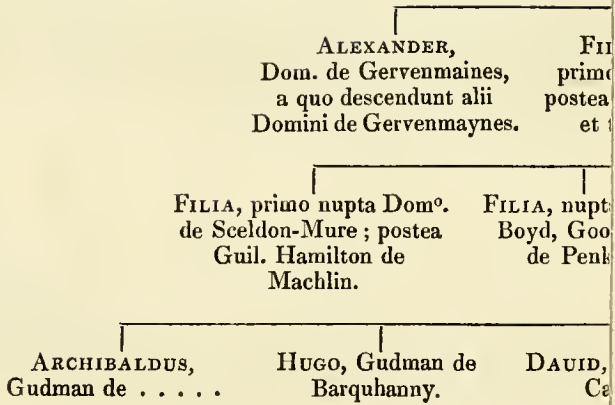
Now, wpone malice for this caus, the Eirle of Caiffillis and his (freindis) raiffitt ane bruitt on Auchindrayne and his sone, and this manne of his, that thay fuld haue forgadderitt with this boy William Dalrum-pill, quha, as thay allegitt, was the cairreyar off this letter to Auchindrayne fra Colzeone; and that thay, for to hyd the same letter, thay thrie had flayne him.



NOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS.



DOMUS,
DUNVRE, IN CARICK;
MINBOLL, IN CARICK.



NOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE BLAK BUIK OF SKOYNE.—P. 1.

THE Black Book of Scoone was so termed from the colour of the binding. From various notices still preserved, it would appear that the number of Chronicles and Family Histories was formerly very considerable, in Scotland; and that almost every family, tribe, and clan, of any consequence, had its bard and chronicler. Several Red Books (*leavar diaris*) are still extant, in Highland families—and though they lean towards the fame and matchless exploits of their particular sept, which is perhaps in so far allowable, at all events is naturally to be expected in such memoirs, they frequently preserve with scrupulous accuracy, the memory of many public events which otherwise might have perished. A Collection of such Family Histories as those now alluded to, would be highly interesting and valuable, and would tend, in no small degree, to elucidate the political, as well as the private and internal, history of Scotland.—For accounts of the destruction of our muniments of Scottish history, by King Edward I, and more recently by the furious and blind zeal of the Reformers, see *Innes's Critical Essay*—*Nicholson's Scot. Hist. Library*—*Douglas's Baronage*, &c.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF KENNEDY.—PP. 1-2.

It may safely be affirmed, that the traditional account of the origin of the name of Kennedy here recited, is in a great measure fabulous. That the Kennedies were the aboriginal inhabitants of Carrick, seems to be abundantly obvious; at all events, previous to the year 1256, (the date of his death,) Neil Earl of Carrick granted a charter in favour of Roland of Carrick, who is proved to be an ancestor of the Kennedies, granting and confirming to him, and to his heirs for ever, to be the Head or Chief of his race, ‘*ut ipse et heredes sui sint capud totius progeniei suæ*’ which grant was confirmed by King Alexander III,

January 20, 1275-6, and ratified by Robert II, October 1, 1372. *Reg. Mag. Sig.* 114, 115, and 116. As the family, ever after the date of this grant, assumed the name of KENNEDY, *i. e.* 'THE HEAD OF THE HOUSE OR FAMILY,' it is probable that the Surname was adopted by them in commemoration of that circumstance. On this subject, reference may be made to Crawford's and Wood's Peerages, &c. It would be foreign to the purposes of this work, to attempt an extended genealogical account of the various branches of such a very numerous and ancient family, which would, separately, extend to a large volume.

The same author, who drew up this History of the Kennedies, has, in his larger work, to which the other is appended, given the following additional notices, in treating of the early History of Scotland:—

'In the ring off King Gregorie, (quha rang in the yeir of God 887,) att the tyme that he vintt to Yrland, quhair he had ane gritt vaffaledge, he had ane Captane wes callit KENNEITHE, *Thane of Carrik*, quha being directitt with ane airmie to ane hill-heid, and keift doune stanis one the bak of the Yrland menne, be the quhilk the feild was wonne. And of this Kenneithe, the Kennetyis alledgis thay ar caditt; bot we esteyme thame to be better, as faid is, in the Blak Buik of Skone.'

'In this kingis tyme (*Malcolm II*) thair was ane of his speciall Captanis, quha was callit KENNETHE *of the Yllis*, that wes slayne be the Deanis, at the battale of Mwrthlaik—and of him descenditt M^eKennethe, quha bruikis his landis to this hour. Of the quhilk Hous, the rest off THE NAME OF KENNETTY takis thair beginning. They weir the thrie corffis' (*viz. they wear three cross crosslets, fitchee, for their armorial bearings.*)

BATTELL OF THE LARKIS.—P. 2.

THE memorable Battle of Largs, where Haco, King of Norway, and the Danes, sustained so signal a defeat, on the second day of October, 1263. It is only necessary to refer to the various Histories of Scotland, to *Lord Hailes' Annals*, 8vo, 1819, I. 213; and to the curious enquiry by John Dillon, Esq. F.S.S.A., in the *Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, for authentic accounts of that remarkable and disastrous overthrow of the Danes.

DONOUR, OR DUNNURE.—IBID.

THIS name signifies ‘The Hill, or Fort of the Yew-tree.’ It may here be remarked, that almost all the names of places in Ayrshire are of Gaelic origin.

THE DON OF THE HILL, &c.—IBID.

DUN generally denotes a Hill or Crag, somewhat of a conical shape; and, from this circumstance, gives the name to many cities, towns, and forts, such as Dun-Edin (Edinburgh,) Dunbarton, Dundee, Dunfermling, Dunbar, &c.

SIR NIEL MONTGOMERY, QUHA AS WE REID IN WALLACE BUIK, &c.—IBID.

THE following is the remarkable passage alluded to by our chronicler :

A BAWK¹ was knyt all full of rapys² keyne;
 Sic a towboth³ fen fyn was neur feyne;
 Stern men was fet the entré for to hald;
 Nayne mycht pafs in, bot ay as thai war cald.
 SCHIR RANALD⁴ fyift, to mak fewté⁵ for his land,
 The knycht went in, and wald na langar stand;
 A rynnand cord thai flewyt⁶ our his hed,
 Hard to the bawk and hangyt him to ded.
 SCHIR BRYSS the BLAYR,⁷ next, with hys eyne⁸ in paff;
 On to the ded⁹ thai haiftyt him full fast;
 Be he entrit,¹⁰ hys hed was in the swar,¹¹
 Tytt to the bawk, hangyt to ded rycht thar.
 The third entrit, that peté was for thy,
 A gentill knycht, SCHIR NEILL OF MUNGUMRY.¹²

¹ Beam. ² Ropes. ³ Prison; tolbooth. ⁴ Sir Reginal Craufurd of Loudoun, heritable Sheriff of Ayr, and maternal uncle to Sir William Wallace. ⁵ To do homage or fealty. ⁶ Slipped or flung a running noose. ⁷ Ancestor of the ancient family of Blair of that Ilk, in Ayrshire. ⁸ Uncle. ⁹ Death. ¹⁰ By the time he had entered. ¹¹ Snare. ¹² Ancestor of the Montgomeries, Earls of Eglinton, &c. This is part of the narrative of Henry the Blind Minstrel's account of King Edward the First's savage cruelty practised at the Barns of Ayr, commonly called *the Black Parliament*; where, according to the *Complaynt*

And other feill¹ of landit men about,
 Mony yeid² in, bot na SCOTTIS com out,
 Off WALLACE part, thai putt to that derff³ deid,
 Mony CRAUFURD fa endyt in that feid.
 Off Carrik men, KENNEDYSS flew thai alfe,
 And kynd CAMPBELLIS, that neur had beyne falfe.

WALLACE, b. vii. l. 201.

THIS WES DALRUMPILLIS CONQUEIST.—P. 3.

PROBABLY a clerical error for ‘ thus wes Dalrumpill conqueist,’ which is the form adopted by the author for concluding his history of each of the other *conqueiftis*.

HIS GOSSOP.—IBID.

THE Laird of Dunnure made this Laird Macktaise godfather or sponsor for his son. It is remarkable that the ancient Catholic custom of naming godfathers and godmothers was observed, in Scotland, long after the period of the Reformation from Popery; not only among those who adhered to Episcopacy, but among Presbyterians. As formerly, the ‘ Christening’ was observed as a high solemnity; but it was succeeded by mirth and festivity, which even the rigid forms adopted by the Presbyterian Reformers were insufficient to put down. The outward ceremony of baptism was no doubt altered, and, as they supposed, the primitive form restored; but the Kirk could not suppress the ancient customs and feastings, which, in reality, were retained by the people, long after their meaning and origin were forgotten. *Gossop*, or *gossep*, is derived from A. S. *god-sib*. In modern language, ‘ gossip’ is still used in this sense, but is applied to the female sponsor. The office was formerly not one of mere form, but bound the godfather and godchild by a religious tie, only to be equalled by blood-relationship.

of Scotland, pp. 144, 159, 160, ‘ vndir colour of familiarité, he gart hang, cruelly and dishonestly, to the nummer of sixteen scoir of the maist nobillis of the cuntré, in faldounis of cordis, tua and tua ouer ane balk.’ And that this was done ‘ vndir colour of faitht and concord; quha comperit at his instance, nocht heffand suspitione of his tresonabil consait.’

¹ Many others.

² Went.

³ ‘ Derff’ implies swift and cruel.

TO BE HIS FOSTER.—IBID.

IN this sense the word *foster* signifies adopted son. Macktaise, as his gossep, first undertook the charge of *fostering* and rearing him; and finally, adopted the child, his godson, as his heir. *Foster*, Sw. simply denotes *a child*.

ALSCHUNDER DALGOUR, &c.—P. 5.

ALEXANDER KENNEDY here referred to, got the *sobriquet*, or rather *agnomen* of Dalgour, from the circumstance of the free use made by him of his short sword or dagger, on the occasion so graphically described in the ‘Historie.’ The following story of wresting the forty-merk land from the Earl of Wigton is told with much force and spirit, and has not often been excelled for dry and caustic humour. It conveys a bold but correct portrait of this rough period, and is highly illustrative of the state of manners, where such practical jokes were played off merely as a facetious pastime, ‘for thair grit folaice and divertisement.’ Yet, forsooth, these were ‘*the good old times*’! How far the story is founded on fact, would now be a difficult task to trace; but it is certain that the Earl of Wigton made a grant of the town of Kyrkyntulach to Sir Gilbert Kennedy, knight, which was confirmed, May 13, 1372. *Reg. Mag. Sig.* 104. *Wood’s Peerage*, II. 630.

HE AND HIS AIRIS, &c.—IBID.

THE Laird of Lainshaw, *anno* 1602, who is here referred to, was Sir Niel Montgomery.

THE NIXT LAIRD OF DONOUR, &c.—P. 6.

THE Laird here alluded to is SIR GILBERT KENNEDY, son of Sir John Kennedy of Dunure, the son of Sir Gilbert de Carrick. He was one of the hostages for the liberation of King David II, *anno* 1354.¹ His first wife was Marion, daughter of Sir James Sandilands of Calder, by Eleonora, only daughter of Archibald Douglas of that Ilk, and relict of Alexander Bruce, Earl of Carrick, who was

¹ *Rymer’s Fæd.* III. i. 99, 147. See also *Crawford’s* and *Wood’s Peerages*, &c.

killed at the battle of Halidon-hill, anno 1333.¹ By this lady he had, 1. *Gilbert*, disinherited by him, as related in the text, who died in the French service, without issue, as is asserted; 2. *Sir James Kennedy of Dynnure*; 3. *Alexander*, who was the '*Alfchunder Dalgour*' of the '*Hiftorie*'; 4. *Sir Hugh Kennedy* of Ardstinchar,² who accompanied the Scottish troops under the Earl of Buchan, where he distinguished himself at the battle of Bauge, in Anjou, March 22, 1421,³ in so remarkable a manner, that he was honoured by the King of France with his armorial bearings, viz. azure, 3 *fleurs de lis*, Or. These arms are still borne quarterly (first and fourth) with the arms of Kennedy (second and third) by his descendants. From him are sprung the Houses of Bargany, Kirkhill, and Binning.⁴ By his second wife, Agnes, daughter of Sir Robert Maxwell of Calderwood, he had other three sons, viz. 5. *John*; 6. *Thomas*; 7. *David*, who was one of the retinue of knights and esquires who attended Margaret of Scotland into France, on her marriage to the Dauphin, Louis, anno 1436.⁵

KING JAMES THE FIRST SEND, &c.—IBID.

It is obvious, that this is an error of the author, who, excepting in matters which fell under his own immediate observation, is not much to be trusted to; for he too implicitly leans to tradition, without reference to records, &c. SIR JAMES KENNEDY of Dunure married the PRINCESS MARY, second daughter of KING ROBERT III. She was the widow of George Douglas, first Earl of Angus. Sir James had charters of the barony of Dalrymple, &c. on his father's resignation, Jan. 27 and 28, 1405-6, by the latter of which, the old privilege is declared and ratified by the King, '*Quod dictus Jacobus et heredes sui masculi sint caput totius progeniei suæ, tam in calumpniis quam in aliis articulis et negotiis ad KYNKYNOL pertinen. valentibus; vñacum Officio Ballivi predictæ terræ (Carrick) et hominum ipsius directione, ac cum armorum ostentatione, in omnibus, sub Comite de Carrick, qui pro tempore fuerit.*'⁶ He was killed in a quarrel with

¹ This Lady had no less than *five* husbands, viz. (1) Earl of Carrick; (2) Sir James Sandilands of Calder; (3) William Towers of Dalry; (4) Sir Duncan Wallace of Sundrum; and (5) Sir Patrick Hepburn of Hales. *Wyntoun*, II. 268.

² *Fordun*, II. 461.

⁴ *Nisbet's Heraldry*, II. 66.

³ See this '*Historie*,' p. 4.

⁵ *Fordun*, II. 485. *Wood's*

Peerage, I. 326.

⁶ Confirmed by King James II, Aug. 2 and Nov. 21, 1450.

his disinherited brother, *Gilbert*, in his father's lifetime, leaving two sons; Gilbert, afterwards first Lord Kennedy, and the celebrated BISHOP JAMES KENNEDY, who was successively created *Bishop of Dunkeld*, 1438,—made Postulate of St Andrews, anno 1440, during his absence at Florence with Pope Eugenius IV, who at same time bestowed upon him the Abbacy of Scone, *in commendam*,—was chosen one of the Regents of Scotland, during the minority of King James III,—and died, May 10, 1466. This highly eminent and talented prelate, according to Buchanan, 'surpassed all men in Scotland, in point of authority; his prudence was held in the highest estimation, and he was lamented at his death as a public parent!' ¹

DISEREIST HIS BRODER SONE.—IBID.

THE spirit of the author's remark is, that it was feared that this violent and bold-spirited man would have *disinherited* his brother's son, *i. e.*, that he would have usurped the inheritance of his nephew, the lawful heir, and maintained himself in possession, by force; according to his peculiar vein of humour, of which an example is above cited.

GILBERT, FIRST LORD KENNEDY.—P. 7.

FROM the numerous lands acquired by this Lord, and the Charters in his favour passing under the Great Seal, it would appear that he was possessed of great power and influence. He was, anno 1460, appointed one of the Six Regents of Scotland on the death of King James II. He married Catherine, daughter of Herbert, *first* Lord Maxwell of Caerlaverock. The issue of this marriage was three sons and two daughters; 1. *John*, second Lord Kennedy; 2. *James*, married Egidia Blair, to whom the half of the barony of Glenstinchar was granted, on his father's resignation, May 17, 1473;² 3. *Walter*, designed brother of John Lord Kennedy, in a Charter of the Earl of Angus, Sep. 25, 1498;³ (1)

¹ See *Buchanan's Hist. of Scotland*—*Keith's Hist. of the Bishops*—*Crawford's Lives of Officers of State, &c.*—*Pinkerton's Hist. of Scotland*, I. 247-254. ² *Reg. Mag. Sig.*
Lib. vii. 224. ³ *Wood's Peerage*, I. 328.

Catherine, married to Alexander, *second* Lord Montgomery; (2) Mariot, married to Sir John Wallace of Craige.¹

JOHN, SECOND LORD KENNEDY.—IBID.

HE married Elizabeth Montgomery, second daughter of Alexander, *first* Lord Montgomery, by whom he had only one son, (1) *David*, *third* Lord Kennedy. He married, secondly, Lady Elizabeth Gordon, second daughter of Sir Alexander Seton de Gordon, *first* Earl of Huntley, (by his *third* wife, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Lord Crichton, Chancellor of Scotland, whose posterity took the name of *Gordon*,) and relict of Nicol, *second* Earl of Errol. She had a Charter of the Lands of Cassillis, Jul. 12, 1471.² By this marriage, there were three sons and two daughters; (2) *Alexander*, ancestor of the Kennedys of Girvanmains and Barquhanny, who had Charters of the lands of Garvane, &c. in Carrick, with the lands and barony of Lessvalt;³ (3) *John*; (4) *William*. The daughters were; (1) *Janet*, one of the Mistresses of KING JAMES IV, who granted a Charter to her,⁴ for her lifetime, under the title of *Lady Bothwell*, of the Castle and Forests of Dernway, &c. &c., in shire of Elgin, Jun. 1, 1501; elogged with this qualification,—‘tamdiu remanserit abfque marito feu alio viro, cum Rege et fuo condilecto filio *Jacobo Stewart*, in Castro Regis de Dernway, vel alibi prout Regi placuerit et convenientius vifum fuerit.’ This son was, the same year, created EARL OF MORAY. There is evidence of this Lady having formed a similar connexion with Archibald Earl of Angus, commonly known by the name of *Bell-the-Cat*. At all events, confirmations of Charters exist in the Public Records; one of them to him and Janet, daughter of John Lord Kennedy, and the heirs-male procreated, or to be procreated, betwixt them; whom failing, to William Douglas, son of the said Earl, of the Barony of Bradewode, &c., dated Jul. 20, 1498; and the other, of a Grant by the Earl to her of the Barony of Crawford-Lindsay, Sep. 25, 1498. *Hume of Godscroft* says, that Archibald Earl of Angus was confined to the Island of Arran, for taking Jean Kennedy, daugh-

¹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.* Lib. v. 104.
x. 132,—xii. 38,—xiii. 346.

² *Ibid.* Lib. vii. 207.
⁴ *Ibid.* xiii. 473.

³ *Ibid.* Lib. ix. 61,—

ter of the Earl of Cassillis, out of Galloway, to whom the King bore affection—and to whom the Earl gave infestment and seisin of the lands of Bothwell, though he never married her. Mr Wood states, that ‘she does not appear ever to have borne the title of Countess of Angus.’¹ (2.) *Helen*, married to Adam Boyd of Penkill.² As it would have been treading on tender ground, the author has chosen to leave the account of the issue of this marriage entirely blank in his MS.

This Lord appears frequently in the Records of Parliament, as taking an active share in all public affairs. On Oct. 16, 1488, he obtained a royal Commission ‘for stanching of thift, reff,’ &c. in Carrick,—and on Feb. 15, 1489-90, he is held responsible for the King’s casualties, in Carrick, Leswalt, Monybrig, &c.

DAVID, THIRD LORD KENNEDY.—IBID.

‘DAVID LORD KENNEDY,³ sonne and air to Jhone Lord Kennedy, by Jeane de Montgomerie, eldest daughter to the Lord Montgomerie, ves, by K. Ja. 4, created EARLL OF CASSILLES,⁴ in anno⁵ He married Anna Borthuick, eldest daughter to Johne Lord Borthuick, by quhome he hed isheu 4 sonnes and 3 daughters. *Gilbert*, hes eldest sonne, succidit to him; *William*, the 2, ves Abott of Crofreguall;⁶ *James*, the 3 sonne, ves Laird of Broineftoune; *Thomas*, the 4 sone, ves Laird of Cafs.⁷ This Earll David, after the death of Anna Borthuick, hie married for hes 2 vyffe, Gregoria Boyde,⁸ daughter to the Lord Boyde, and grandchylde to K. Ja. 2; by quhome he hed no isheu. This Earll David wes flaine at the battell of Fludone, in anno 1513.’⁹

¹ *Wood’s Peerage*, I. 328. ² *Ibid.* See also *R. Boyd of Trochrig’s MS.* ³ He was advanced to the order of knighthood by King James III, on the creation of his second son, Alexander, as Duke of Ross, Jan. 29, 1487-8.—*Rec. Parl.* 325. He was also one of King James IV’s Privy Council. ⁴ Ante Aug. 6. ⁵ 1610. ⁶ This son WILLIAM is omitted in the Peerages. ⁷ ‘Coiff,’ in *Wood’s Peerage*, &c., which is correct. He was one of the hostages for his nephew the Earl of Cassillis in England, Feb. 1543.—See *Lodge’s Illustr.* I. 103. The title is left blank, in the text of the ‘Historie.’ The three daughters, (1) KATHREINE, (2) HELENE, and (3) CHRISTIANE, are omitted in all the Peerages. ⁸ Lady Gregoria, Greikly, or Grizel Boyd, only daughter of Thomas (Boyd) Earl of Arran, who had, anno 1467, married Mary, eldest daughter of King James II. This Lady Grizel was the widow of Alexander, *fourth* Lord Forbes, at the period of her marriage with David, *first* Earl of Cassillis. ⁹ Sep. 6, 1513. *Balf. MS. Geneal. Coll.* (Denmylne MSS.,) Adv. Library, W. 226—Collated with another copy, *Jac. V*, 6. 18.

GILBERT, SECOND EARL OF CASSILLIS.—IBID.

‘ GILBERT LORD KENNEDEY succidit his father, and wes second Earll of Cassilles. He married Iffobell Campbell, daughter to Colin Earl of Argyll,¹ and had isheu seven sonnys and two daughters. Gilbert hes eldest sonne succidit him ;² *David*,³ second sonne ; *Mr Quintine*,⁴ the third sonne, wes Abbott of Crofregnall ; *Archbald*,⁵ the fourth sone ; *Heu*, the fifth sonne ; *James*, the sixth sonne, and *Robert*,⁶ the seventh sonne. *Janet*, the eldest daughter, wes married to the Laird of Freuche,⁷ and had isheu. *Helen*, the second daughter, wes married to the Laird of Kilhilt,⁸ and had isheu. This Earll Gilbert wes killed at the Pou of Prestick in Kyll, by Hen Campbell of Loudoune Shiriffe of Aire, 28 Decembris, in anno 1527,⁹ and wes buried at the Collegiat Church of Mayboll.’—*Balf. MS. Geneal. Collections*, Adv. Library.

In regard to the murder of the Earl of Cassillis, the editor has made some enquiries in the Original Records of Justiciary ; and has to communicate, that at the

¹ *Isabel*, second daughter of Archibald, second Earl of Argyle. ² Thomas the second son is omitted in this list. ³ David married Janet Kennedy, eldest daughter of Duncan Kennedy of Dalgabre. He was one of the hostages for his brother the Earl in England, 1543,

who was one of the prisoners taken at the rout of Solway by Daere and Musgrave, in Nov. 1542. Thomas Kennedy of Coif, and David and Thomas his brothers, were hostages for his ransom, which was fixed at L.1000.—*Lodge's Illust.* I. 46—*Wood's Peerage*, I. 330. ⁴ The

learned and pious Churchman who publicly disputed with John Knox, on the subject of the sacrifice of the Mass, for three days, at Maybole ; for which acceptable service, he was canonized as a Saint, on his death, 1564.—See *Tracts* reprinted by the late Sir Alexander Boswell of Auchinleck—*Knox's Hist.* 318. *Irving's Lives*, I. 80. Appendix to *Keith's Church Hist.* &c. ⁵ Our genealogist has here omitted *Archibald*, the fifth son. The Earl shamefully neglected his hostages, who had been placed under the care of the Archbishop of York ; so much so, that in a letter published by *Lodge*, Aug. 20, 1544, it appears that no provision had been made even for their clothing or maintenance, which had been expended, out of humanity, by the Archbishop.—*Lodge's Illust.* I. 46 and 103. ⁶ He does not appear in any of the Peerages.

⁷ The text of the ‘ *Historie* ’ reads *Fcochtt*. It is believed that *Freuche* is the proper reading. It is remarkable that none of the Peerages notice that there were any daughters of this marriage. ⁸ The text reads *Kenhill*. On reference to other authorities, and especially Balfour's MSS., it is pretty clear that the youngest daughter was Lady *Kenhilt* (*Adair*, Galloway.) ⁹ This slaughter took place on Dec. 22, 1527. Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudoun obtained a Remission for all crimes of treason, &c., Dec. 12, 1524.—*Acta Parl.*—*Wood's Peerage*, &c.

Justice Court held before Sir William Scot of Balwery,¹ Justiciar, at Edinburgh, Oct. 5, 1527, James, Earl of Arrane, was fined L.100, for not producing HUGH CAMPBELL OF LOWDOUNE Sheriff of Ayr, and for his not compearing and underlying the law, for art and part of slaughter of GILBERT, EARL OF CASSILLIS.—*Item*, L.100 for the non-entry of *George Craufurd of Lefnorijs*.—*Item*, Hugh Campbell of Lowdoune fined for non-entry of *John Campbell of Cesnok*, and *Andrew Campbell of Skelingtoun*, (Skerrington).—*Item*, James Coluile of Vchiltre, 100 marks for non-entry of *William Craufurd*, brother of George Craufurd of Lefnorijs. Others were fined in 100 merks each, for non-entry of Hugh Craufurd, in Smedyschawis, William Spottiswod, Margaret Douglas, and William Rede of Halfpennyland, all charged with the same crime.

It is very probable that the murder of the Earl of Cassillis occasioned a series of deadly Feuds, between the name of Kennedy and that of Campbell; which, in all likelihood, would last for some generations. In proof that a battle or skirmish of no ordinary description had ensued, shortly after these criminal proceedings were adopted against the Sheriff of Ayr and his accomplices, (which appear to have been in a great measure frustrated by the usual delays of *Replegiation*, &c.) it may be remarked that the Books of Adjournal record, that at the Justice Court held at Stirling, (*die Martis*) before Sir John Stirling of Keir, and Mr John Campbell of Lundy, Justice Deputes, Jul. 28, 1528, Alexander Kennedy of Bargany was fined 100 merks for not entering Hugh, his son, to appear and underly the law, for the slaughter of Robert Campbell in Lochfergus, Alexander Kirkwod, and Patrick Wilsons. The following persons were likewise fined in L.100 each, for not entering their friends, viz. David Kennedy of Claslochane,² for the non-appearance of Alexander Kennedy of Bargany; John Mure of Auchindrane, for not entering James Mure his brother; Allan Makilvene, Laird of Grummet, for Gilbert Kennedy of Kirkmechell; John Kennedy of Giletre, for James Kennedy of Blarequhane; James Kennedy of Blarequhane, for Thomas Corry of Keldwod. A number of other individuals of rank were likewise charged for the same slaughters, and fail to appear, viz. William (Kennedy) Abbot of Crosragwell;

¹ See *Original Records* of the Court of Justiciary, MS. best to preserve the ancient orthography, as in the Record.

² It has been considered

Thomas Kennedy of Coiff; James Kennedy of Knokdone; Alexander Kennedy of Glentig; Gilbert Kennedy of Barmaclannochane; Mr Walter Kennedy; James Kennedy, son and heir apparent of Patrick of Drummellane; John Kennedy, son and heir apparent of Gilbert of Kirkmechell; Thomas Kennedy, son of Alexander of Bargany; Hugh, son of Thomas of Duneyne; David Kennedy, son of the Laird of Kirkmechell; Alexander Kennedy of Zet; Thomas Kennedy of Dunneyne; John Kennedy of Bennane; Mungo Eklis of that Ilk; Patrick Kennedy of Drummellane; and a number of Kennedys, &c. their followers.

GILBERT, THIRD EARL OF CASSILLIS.—P. 8.

‘GILBERT (LORD) KENNEDEY succidit to hes father Gilbert, and ves third Earll of Cassilles and Lord Kennedey. He married Sophia Kennedey, daughter to the Laird of Bargenie,¹ and hed isheu three sonnes and tua daughteris. *Gilbert*, hes eldest,² succidit him; *David*,³ the fecond, deyed a chyld; *Sir Thomas*,⁴ the third sonne, ves Laird of Reiland. *Jeane*,⁵ hes eldest daughter, ves married to Villiam Earll of Orknay; and *Cathareing*,⁶ the fecond daughter, wes married to Sir Patrick Vans of Barnbaroch, and hed isheu. This Earll Gilbert ves sent to France embafadour be Marie Quein of Scotland, to conclud the mariage betuix her and (Francis) the Dolphin of France, quho, in hes returne home, departed this mortal lyffe at Deipe in France, not without suspitione of poifone, 14 Novembris, in anno 1558. *Buchanan*, lib. 16. He layes buried at the Collegiat Churche of Mayboll, quhose exequies Jhonstone hath fung thus :

Quæ decora Heroum, quæ gens, quibus edita diuis,
 Quos, quantos dederit diu propago duces,
 Virum hunc si spectes, spectaveris omnia in vno,
 Inque viro hoc omnis lucet imago domus.
 Prifcos reddidit auos fœlix, noua sæcla nepotum
 Excitat et meritis auget verofque fuis.

¹ Alexander Kennedy.

² Afterwards *fourth* Earl of Cassillis.

³ This son, who

died young, is not mentioned in the Peerages.

⁴ Of Cassillis.

⁵ She married

Robert Stewart, *first* Earl of Orkney.

⁶ She married Sir Patrick Vans of Barnbaroch,

in the shire of Wigton.

Plurima restabant : Ni fraus male tecta veneno
 Tolleret ; extrema funera Gallus habet.
 Incubat vsque grauis rebus fortuna secundis,
 Et nunquam æquali fata tenore fluunt.¹

This nobleman appears to have been the most eminent and excellent of the early Earls of Cassillis. Having succeeded his father in 1527, when merely a boy, of thirteen years of age, and at his studies at St Andrews, he was early placed in difficult circumstances. He was compelled to sign the sentence of death pronounced against Patrick Hamilton, Abbot of Ferne, who was burnt for heresy.² On Oct. 30, 1529, he was discharged of all points of treason for ‘making of ligis (leagues) and bandis, laitlie at Strineling, with vni^q^{le} Johne Erle of Levenax, &c. and for arraying of ane field and batell beyde Linlithqw.’³

The Earl of Cassillis had the fortune to be educated by *George Buchanan*, who remarks, in his autobiography, which has been preserved by Dr Irving, in his Appendix,—‘Tandem in Collegium Barbaranum accitus, prope triennium elaffi grammatice discipulus præfuit. Interea cum *Gilbertus Cassilliffæ Comes*, adolescens nobilis, in ea vicinia diverfaretur, atque ingenio et confuetudine ejus oblectaretur, eum quinquennium fecum retinuit, atque in Scotiam una reduxit.’—*Irving’s Life of Buch.* Ed. 1817, p. 322.

Buchanan, having survived his pupil, composed the following elegant EPIGRAM, in grateful commemoration of his virtues :

‘Hic fitus est Heros humili Gilbertus in urna
 Kennedus, antiquæ Nobilitatis honos :
 Mufarum Martifque decus, pacifque minifter,
 Et columen patriæ confiliumque fuæ.
 Parce, hofpes, lachrimis, et inanem comprime luctum ;
 Non mifere quifquam qui bene vixit obit.’

He remained abroad with his tutour, George Buchanan, till May 1537, when they returned home.⁴ In November 1542, he was one of the prisoners taken at

¹ *Balf. Geneal. Coll. MS.*—Adv. Library.

² *Knox’s Hist. of the Reformation*, 318.

³ *Acta Parl. Jac. V.*

⁴ *Irving’s Life of Buchanan*, 15, 18.

the disastrous rout of Solway, and was committed to the charge of *Cranmer*, through whose means he was finally induced to espouse the Reformed Religion, to which he had already been secretly attached by the instructions of Buchanan. Having procured hostages, he returned home next year, and engaged in the English interest to promote the marriage between Queen Mary and Edward, Prince of Wales, for which service he got a pension from Henry VIII of 300 merks. The sureties were most culpably neglected by the Earl; and it was not until after they were threatened with immediate execution, that he, early in the year 1545, went to London, and delivered himself up to King Henry; when his hostages were immediately released, and he was permitted to return home, loaded with presents.¹ He afterwards deserted the English party,² went to France with the Queen Dowager, 1550,—was appointed Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, 1554,³—and after numerous public services, came to the untimely end by poison, as is noticed in the ‘*Historie*,’ which, it may be remarked, is confirmed by historians.

GILBERT, FOURTH EARL OF CASSILLIS.—IBID.

‘GILBERT (LORD) KENNEDY succidit his father Gilbert, and ves 4 Earll of Cassillis. He married Margaret Layone, daughter to Patrick Lord Glames;⁴ by quhome he hed ifheu a fonne⁵ and a daughter, quho deyed both children; and then, therafter, he hed by her tuo fonnis. *Jhone*, the eldest, succidit hes father; and *Gilbert* the 2 fonne. This Earll Gilbert ves one of the Assyfe of Francis Earll of Bothuell, quho ves convict for murthering Heurey, Duck of Albaney, father to King James the VI, King of Grate Brittane, then hufband to Marie Queine of Scotland.⁶ This Earll Gilbert departed this mortall lyffe, at Edinburgh, 14 Decembris, in anno 1516;⁷ and layes entombed at Mayboll. In morey of quhome is extant this Epitaph of leirnid *Buchannan*.’⁸

¹ *Buch.* xiv. 30—*Lodge*, I. 103, &c. ² *Calderwood*, 56. ³ *Crawford’s Off. of State*, 382.

⁴ She was the only daughter of John, ninth Lord Glammiss. Through her persuasion, according to *Knox*, he became a Protestant, and caused his Kirks in Carrick to be reformed.—*Hist. of Reform.* 398. ⁵ *Balf. MS. Jac. V*, 6, 18, says ‘*Dauid hes eldest sonne deyed a chyld.*’

⁶ *Buch.* lib. 18. ⁷ 1576. ⁸ *Balf. Genearl. Coll. MS.* It is almost unnecessary to remind the reader, that the Epitaph which has been here inserted, by *Sir James Balfour*, as applicable

In reference to this remarkable person, the reader may feel interested in the following brief notes from the Records of Parliament, which may assist in illustrating his life.—(Aug. 19, 1568.) Gilbert, Earl of Cassillis; Hew, Earl of Eglington, and John Lord Herries, were forfeited in Parliament for their treasonably conspiring against the King, at the battle of Langside, &c.—(Aug. 24, 1568.) The Lairds of Blairquhan, Barganye, Clonkaird, Paul Reid, burges of Air, &c. ‘Protestit that the foirfaltour of the Erle of Caffillis preiuge (nocht) thame nor nane of thame.’—(Nov. 17, 1569.) ‘My Lorde Regent declarit that my Lord Caffillis (and) Patrick Congiltoune of that Ilk, hes maid dew obedience to the Kingis grace; and hes thairfoir ordanit thame to be deletit furth of the Summondis.’—(Aug. 28, 1571.) It was declared that the escheats of the Earls of Cassillis, Argyll, Eglinton, &c. and their kin, specified in their remissions, ‘fall nawife be vptakin be his Maiestie, his Thesaurar, or be the personis donatouris thairto,’ &c.—(Sep. 5, 1571.) The Earl of Cassillis appears again in Parliament; and, on the 7th of the same month, is chosen one of the Privy Council.

The *Pollok MS.* which is now preparing for private publication, (for the use of the Bannatyne Club,) likewise furnishes some information, which is also noted here.—(April 27, 1571) ‘The Erlis of Caffillis and Eglintoun were put in waird; the said Erle of Caffillis in Dunbartane, and the said Erle of Eglintoun in Doun Castell, be my Lord Regent.’—(Mar. 9, 1572.) ‘Matho, Erle of Lennox, Regent, depairtit fra Glasgow towart Carrik wihth his freindis and men of weare. This passing of my Lord Regentis wes, becaufe Gilbert Erle of Caffillis wes to perfew the Laird of Bargany for his hous of Dummure (Dunnure) tane be the said Laird fra the said Earle of befoir. And the said Regent, myndit to affist the said Laird of Bargany, past to Ayr, and thair remanit quhill thair wes ane affurance takin betuix the saidis pairties; and thairefter returnit to Glasgow, on the 16 day of this instant.’—(Feb. 22, 1574.) ‘The Erles of Montgomery, (Eglinton,) Caffillis, Lordis Boyd, Semple and Somerveill, come to Edinburgh out of Waird.’¹

to the *fourth* Earl, must have arisen from inadvertency or negligence; for no part of *Buchanan's* encomiums were deserved by that tyrannical and profligate nobleman. The Epitaph will be found in the notes which refer to Gilbert the *third* Earl, in commemoration of whose virtues it was written. ¹ *Pollok MS.* preparing for the press by the Bannatyne Club.

It is unnecessary to comment on the events recorded in these *memoranda*, for they must be sufficiently obvious to all.

MARGARETT LYOUN, DOCHTER TO THE LORD GLAMMIS.—IBID.

MARGARET, only daughter of John, *eighth* Lord Glammiss, and Dowager of Gilbert, *fourth* Earl of Cassillis (ob. Dec. 1576), married, for her second husband, John, *first* Marquis of Hamilton, when Commendator of Aberbrothock, by which title he then was chiefly known. This marriage is thus noticed by a contemporary writer. ‘The Lord Arbrothe married the Countes of Caffels, fiftar to the Lord Glammes, then Chancellor; wharby he gat tolerance for a fehort tyme.’¹ This passage relates to the share which he and Lord Paisley, and others of the Hamilton faction, had in the murder of THE REGENT MURRAY.

HEW, MASTER OF CASSILLIS.—IBID.

MR WOOD, in his Peerage, mentions a third son, GILBERT, MASTER OF CASSILLIS, on the authority of *D. Stewart*, in his History of the *Stewarts*, p. 121. But it appears from this contemporary History, that Stewart was misinformed; or had inadvertently used the prevailing name in the family for many generations, (*Gilbert*,) as the Master’s name. Perhaps, however, D. Stewart had referred to a period *during the lifetime of the third Earl*, when of course his son *Gilbert*, afterwards fourth Earl of Cassillis, would assume the title of *Master*. HEW, Master of Cassillis, married Margaret, daughter of Uchtred Macdowall of Garthland;—who, on the death of her husband, married, 2dly, James, Lord Ochiltree; which accounts for the intimate connexion he had with all the subsequent affairs of the Kennedies.

JOHN, FIFTH EARL OF CASSILLIS.—P. 9.

‘JHONE KENNEDEY succidit to hes father, and ves 5 Earl of Caffilles and Lord Kennedey. He married Jeane Fleming, daughter to Malcolme, Lord Fleming, and viddou of Thome Mettelane, Lord Thirlstane, and Chancleour of Scotland, and mother to Jhone, nou Earll of Lauderdaill, by quhome he hed no isheu. This

¹ *James Melvill’s Diary*, p. 46, (printed for Bannatyne Club.)

Earl Jhone departed this lyffe at London, in England; and ves brought home and entered at Mayboll, in anno, regnante Jacobo Magnæ Britanniaë, Galliaë, et Hyberniaë rege.¹ The same authority adds, of THE SIXTH EARL OF CASSILLIS, the following short notice, which it is best to preserve here :

‘ Jhone Kennedey, eldest sonne to Gilbert Kennedey, quho ves 2 brother to Jhone, the 2 of that name, and 5 Earll of Caffilles, succidit his vneckell [quho deyed vith(out) airs gotten of hes auen bodey], and ves 6 Earll of Caffilles. He married Hamiltoune, 3 daughter to Thomas, Earll of Haddingtoun, and hes isheu. He liues Earll of Caffilles, in this present yeir of God, 1628.’

HE ENTERIT IN BLOKING, &c.—IBID.

THE word *blok* was used to denote entering into barter, or bargaining, &c. It is, however, used here in an oblique sense, and indicates a scheming contrivance or device to overreach.

TO TAK THE SAMIN IN FEW.—IBID.

To hold the Lands as a *Feudal* tenant of the Abbot or Convent, for the annual payment to them of a certain rent, termed *few-duty*, *farm* or *maill*. L. B. *Feodum*, *feudum*; a feu, fee, or fief.

HE CAUSSIT ANE CAIRILL, &c.—IBID.

CAIRL signifies *churl*; a low-born person. In the sense here used it denotes a rough, sturdy clown, who for hire would do a deed of violence. In modern language, it generally indicates old age and decrepitude, a meaning which it certainly did not formerly possess.

THE TORTURING OF *Master Allan Stewart*, ABBOT OF CROSSRAGUEL, BY GILBERT, EARL OF CASSILLIS, and his accomplices, in the *Black Vault (Vault) of Dunnure*, on the first and seventh days of September, 1570.—P. 10.

THE History of this almost unexampled act of barbarity is so fully and gra-

¹ This and the other notices marked *Balf. MS. Geneal. Coll.* are taken from the original MSS. preserved in the Library of the Faculty of Advocates, W. 2. 16. They have likewise been collated with Jac. V, 6. 18. also belonging to *Balfour's* Collection of MSS.

phically described by RICHARD BANNATYNE, in his 'Memoriales,' that the Editor has thought it best to give his very remarkable account of the matter, from Mr Graham Dalyell's 'Illustrations of Scottish History,' 8vo, Edinburgh, 1806. Bannatyne's Journal was procured by that learned and indefatigable antiquary, from the original MS., preserved in the Advocates' Library. A few Notes are now added, together with such variations as occur between the Advocates' MS. and the more correct copy belonging to the Library of the University of Edinburgh, which, it is believed, has been discovered since Mr Dalyell's edition was published. Such notes, explanatory of the tragical story of 'The Abbot's Roasting,' as have fallen within the Editor's notice, shall also be appended.

In reference to THE ABBACY OF CROSSRAGWELL,¹ which was the bone of contention in this barbarous affair, it is proper to say a few words. Dr Irving, in his learned and valuable life of *George Buchanan*, observes, that MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS 'was not insensible of his powerful claims upon the protection of his country. In the year 1564, she had rewarded his literary merit by conferring upon him the temporalities of Crossragwell Abbey, which amounted in annual valuation to the sum of five hundred pounds, in Scottish currency. The Abbacy was at that time vacant by the decease of *Quintin Kennedy*, who was a man of learning, and the brother of Buchanan's former pupil, the Earl of Cassillis.'—And that, 'about the period when Buchanan was appointed Preceptor to the King, he seems to have entertained some apprehensions for his personal safety, as well as his pension,' &c.—*Irving's Life of Buch.* Ed. 1817, pp. 123, 168. In his Appendix, (No. V. and No. VI.) Dr Irving has preserved copies of the documents from the Privy Seal Record, relative to Buchanan's pension, &c., to which the reader is referred. The following Paper, procured from the same source, sufficiently illustrates the lawless violence of '*the King of Carrick*,' and the steps which Buchanan was forced to adopt for the protection of his pecuniary interest, as well as to provide for his future personal safety:—

ACT of Privy Council, Oct. 16, 1564.

'THE quhilk day, anent the Complaint maid be MAISTER GEORGE BUCHHANNAN, makand mentioun, That quhair, he hes, be Gift of our Souerane

¹ In the APPENDIX to this volume will be found some particulars relative to this Religious House. The reader is also referred to *Spotswood* and other authorities.

Lady, for all the dayis of his lyff, ane yeirlie penfioun of the foume of V^c li., to be yeirlie vptakin of the frutes and emolumentis of the ABBAY OF CORFRAGWELL; and for payment thairof thair is affiguit to him the hail Temporalitie of the said Abbay, with the place, manis, wod, and pertinentis thairof: Neuirtheles, GILBERT ERLE OF CASSILLIS hes, fen the deceife of the last Abbot of Corfragwell, enterit within the place and Abbay thairof, withhaldis, and on na wayis will deliver the famin to the said Maiftir George, without he be compellit; lyke as, at mair lenth is contenit in the said complent. The saidis Erle of Cassillis and Maiftir George comperand baith personalie, the Lordis of Secreit Counfall ordanis letteris to be direct *simpliciter*, to charge the said Gilbert Erle of Cassillis to deliver the said Abbay and Place of Corfragwell, with the orchartis and yairdis thairof, to the said Maifter George, or ony in his name, havand his power, in his name to reffaue the famyn, within sex dayis nixtefir the charge; under the pane of rebelloun: And gif he failyie, the saidis sex dayis being bipast, to put him to the horne. And as to the remanent pointis of the said compleaint, referris the famyn to the decisioun of the Lordis of Counfall and Sessioun, Ordinand the said Maiftir George to perfew befoir thame or vther ordiner Jugeis, as he thinkis caus.'

THE ERLE OF CASSILIS TYRANNY AGAINST A QUICK MAN.

MAISTER ALLANE STEWART, freind to Captane James Stewart of Cardonall, be meanis of the Quenes corrupted Court, obtaned the Abbacie of Croferaguall. The said Erle, thinking him self gritter than ony King in these quarteris, determined to have that whole benefice (as that he hes dyvers vtheris) to pay at pleasure: and becaus he culd not find sic securitie as his infatiable appetite requyred, this shift was devyfit. The said Mr Allane, beand in cumpany with the Lard of Bargany, was, be the said Erle and his freindis, entyset to leave the favegard which he had with the said Lard, and to come make gud cheir with the said Erle. The simplicitie of the imprudent man was suddenlie abusid: and sua he passed his tyme with thame certane dayes; which he did in Maybole with Thomas Kennedie,¹ father brother to the said Erle. Efter the which, the said Mr Allane

¹ Sir Thomas Kennedy of Colzean, tutor of Cassillis, and the Earl's uncle; the same individual who was afterwards murdered at the instigation of Mure of Auchindrayne.

passed with quiet company to visit the place and bounds of Croceraguall; whair of the said Erle being surelie aduertified, determined to put in practeis the tyranny which long before he had conceived. And so, as King of the countrie,¹ apprehendit the said Mr Allane, and carried him to the hous of Dunure, where for a seafone he was honourable entreated (gif a prifoner can think ony interteanment pleasing): but after that certane dayis were spent,² and that the Erle culd not obtene the fewis of Croceraguall according to his awin appetite, he determined to prove gif a collatione could work that, which neather dennor nor supper could doe of a long tyme. And so, the said Mr was caried to a secreat chalmer; with him passed the honourable Erle, his worſchipful brother,³ and sic as was appointed to be servantis at that banquet. In the chalmer there was a grit iron chim-lay, vnder it a fyre; other grit provifione was not fene. The first cours was, ‘My lord Abbot,’ (said the Erle,) ‘it will pleis you confes heir, that with your awin consent ye remane in my cumpany, becaus ye darre not comitt yow to the handis of vtheris.’ The Abbote answerit, ‘Wald ye, my lord, that I shuld mak a manifest leifing, for your pleafour? The treuth is, my lord, it is against my will that I am heir; neather yit have I ony pleafour in your cumpany.’—‘Bot ye fall remane with me at this tyme,’ said the Erle.—‘I am not able to refist your will and pleafour,’ said the Abbot, ‘in this place.’—‘Ye man then obey me!’ said the Erle. And with that were presentit vnto him certane Letteris to subferyve, amonges which ther was a fyve yeare Tack and a 19 yeare Tack,⁴ and a Charter of Few of all the landis of Croceraguall, with all the clausses necessaire for the Erle to haift him to Hell! For gif adulteric, sacridege, oppreffione, barbarous creweltie, and thift heaped vpon thift diserve Hell, the great King of Car-rick can no more eschape Hell, for ever, nor the imprudent Abbot eschaped the fyre for a ceffone, as followes.

Efter that the Erle espyed repugnance, and that he culd not come to his purpose be fair means, he comandit his coockis to prepare the banquet. And so,

¹ The *sobriquet* of this Earl, and some others of the Earls of Cassillis, was ‘KING OF CAR-RICK,’ in consequence of the almost boundless power which they exercised over the inhabitants of the districts unhappily subjected to their heritable jurisdiction.

² The University MS. reads ‘unrespectit,’ in place of ‘were spent.’

³ He is called ‘Thomas Maister

of Cassillis,’ in the Supplication to the Lords of Privy Council.

⁴ Lease.

first, they fled the scheip, that is, they took of the Abbotis cleathes, ewin to his skyn; and nixt, they band him to the chimlay, his leggis to the one end and his armes to the vther; and so they began to bait the fyre, sometyms to his buttockis, sometyms to his legis, sometyms to his shulderis and armes. And that the roft fuld not burne, but that it myght roft in foppe, they spared not flambing with oyle. (Lord luik thou to sic erweltie!) And that the crying of the miserabile man fuld not be hard, they closed his mouth, that the voice myght be stopped. (It may be suspected that sum practisane of the Kingis murther was there!) In that torment they held the poore man, whill that oftymes he cryed, ‘for Godis saik, to dispathe him; for he had alfinekle gold in his awin purse as wald bye poulder aneugh, to schorten his paine.’ The famous King of Carriek, and his coockes, perceaving the roft to be aneuch, comandit it to be tane fra the fyre, and the Erle him self began the grace in this maner: ‘*Benedicite Jefus Maria!* you are the most obstinat man that ever I saw! Gif I had knowin that ye had bene so stubborne, I wold not for a thousand crownis handled you so! I never did so to man, befor you.’ And yit, he returned to the same practeis, within two dayes;¹ and ceassed not till that he obtaned his formeft purpose; that is, that he had gottin all his pieces subferyvit, alsweill as ane half rosted hand culd do it! The Erle thinking him self sure aneugh, so long as he had the half rosted Abbote in his awin keping; and yit, being eschamed of his presence, be reasone of his former crueltie, left the place of Dunvre in the handis of certane of his fervantis, and the half rosted Abbote to be keapit thair as presoner. The Laird of Barganie, out of whose cumpanie the said Abbote was entyfed, understanding (not the extremitie) but the reteaning of the man, fend to the Court and reafed Lettres of delyvrance of the persone of the man, according to the ordour: which being disobeyed, the said Erle, for his contempt, was denounced rebell and put to the horne. But yit hope was thair none, neather to the afflicted to be delyvered, neather yit to the purchafer of the letters to obtain any comfort therbye; for in that tyme God was despyfed, and the lauchfull autoritie was contemned in Scotland, in hope of the fuddane returne and regiment of that crewel murtherer

¹ This second torture did not take place until the seventh day of September, as appears by the Abbot's Bill of Supplication.

of hir awin husband,¹ of whose lordis the said Erle was called one ;² and yit, offer than once, he was solemnedlie sworne to the King, and to his Regent. The trew report and narratione of this fact is to be seene in this Act made befor the Privie Counfall, vnder Alexander Hayis hand write.³

ACT of Privy Council, Apr. 27, 1571.

AT STIRVELING, the 27 of Apprile 1571 yearis.⁴ Anent the complante made be MR ALANE STEWART, COMMENDATOUR OF CROSRAGUALL, againt GILBERT ERLE OF CASSILIS, THOMAS MAISTER OF CASSILIS, his broder, and thair complices, conteanit in the said Mr Alanes Supplicatione, whair of the tenor followes :

VNTO your Grace and lordis of Secreit Counfall, humblie meanes and schaws your fervitour Mr Alane Stewart commendatour of Crofraguall, that whair, vpon the 29 day of Auguft last by past, I, beand within the Wood of Crofraguall, do and my leafome earandis and bufines, belevand no harme nor invasione to have bene done to me, be ony persone or persones ; Nottheles, Gilbert Erle of Cassilis, Thomas Maister of Cassilis, with thair complices, to the number of 16 persones or therby, come to me, and perfuadit me be thair flatterie and deceatful wordis to pas with thame to his Castle and place of Dunvre, being alwayis myndit, gif I had made refusall to pafs with them, to have tacken me perforce. And he, put and me within the same, that I fuld be in sure firmance, commandit sex of his fervantis to avait vpon me, so that I ischewit⁵ not ; wha tuike fra me my hors with all my weaponis,⁶ and then departed, while⁷ the first day of September therefter, that he come agane, and requyrit me to subferyve to him ane Few Chartour, brought with him, made in parchement, of the whole landis perteaning to the said Abbacie, together with 19 and 5 yeir Tak of the fructis, teyndis, and dewities therof, as he alledgit, of the whole kirkis and personages perteaning thairto ; whair of I never (having) redd a word of, answert, ‘ it was a thing

¹ This bitter allusion is to Mary Queen of Scots, against whom Knox's Secretary ceased not to rail, whenever an opportunity occurred of dragging her forward. ² He had been at the battle of Langside, &c. See the History. ³ He was then Lord Clerk Register, &c.

This alludes to the time when the legal proceedings took place. ⁴ *Eschewed*; escaped.

⁵ In those troublesome times it was by no means unusual (indeed, for the purpose of self-defence, it was absolutely necessary) for dignified churchmen to go abroad armed, at least with secret doublets and other defensive armour. ⁶ Until.

vnreasonable, and that I could na wayis doe, in respect the fame, long of befoir, was alreddie difponit to the kyndlie tenentis and possesseris therof, and to James Stewart of Cardonall; and therefore, the famin being furth of my landis I culd na wayis grant his vnreasonable desyre.¹ Wha then, after long boasting¹ and minassing of me, caufed me to be cariet be Jhone Kennedie his baxter,² Jhone M'leir his cuike, Alexander Ritchard his pantriman, Alexander Eccles and Sir William Tode,³ to ane hous callit the Black Voute⁴ of Dunvre; whair the tormenteris denudit me of all my cleathis, perforce, except onlie my fark and doublat; and then band bayth my handis, at the fhakle-bones,⁵ with ane corde, as he did bayth my feet, and band my foilles betuix an iron chimlay⁶ and a fyre; and beand bound therto could no wayis fteir nor move, but had almost inlaikit,⁷ through my crewell burning. And feing na vther appearance to me, but eather to condescend to his desyre, or elis to continew in that torment while⁸ I died, tuke me to the longest lyfe, and said 'I wald obey his desyre,' albeit it was fore against my will. And for to be relevit of my said paine, subscriyvit the foir named Charter and Tackis, whilk I never yit red, nor knew what therin was conteaned; which beand done, the said Erle caufit the said tormentouris of me sweir, vpon ane Byble, never to reveill ane word of this my vnmerciefull handling, to ony persone or persones. Yit, he not beand satisfeid with their proceedings, come agane vpon the 7 day of the foirsaid moneth, bringand with him the samyn Charteour and Tack, which he compellit me to subscribe, and requyred me to ratiffie and approve the fame, befoir Notar and Witneffis; which alluterlie⁹ I refused. And therefore he, as of befoir, band me, and pat me to the same maner of tormenting, and I said, notwithstanding, 'He fuld first get my lyfe or ever I agreit to his desyre;' and being in so grit paine, as I truste never man was in, with his lyfe, whair I cryed, 'Fye vpon

¹ Threatening; bullying.
Earl's domestic chaplain.

² Baker.

⁴ Black Vault.

³ This personage has probably been the

⁵ Wrists.

⁶ Grate or fire-

place: which, in such places, stood in the centre of a spacious square or oblong chimney, along three of the sides of which stone seats were arranged, so as to admit of a large number of persons sitting round the fire. The fourth side of the square was left open so as to communicate heat and light to the rest of the apartment. The phrase, to '*sit round the ingle,*' or '*fire-side,*' was literally correct, for nearly a century after the date of this affair.

⁷ A metaphorical expression for *died*.

⁸ Until.

⁹ Altogether.

you ! will ye ding whingar¹ in me and put me of this world ! or elis put a barrell of poulder vnder me, rather nor to be demaned² in this vnmercifull maner ! The said Erle hearing me cry, bade his fervant Alexander Ritchard put ane fer-viat³ in my throat, which he obeyed ; the fame being performed at xi horis in the nyght ; wha then feing that I was in danger of my life, my flech confumed and brunt to the bones, and that I wald not condescend to thair purpose, I was releivit of that paine ; whairthrow, I will never be able nor weill in my lyftyme. Sic ane creweltie never being hard of befoir, done to onie frie perfone, that had not comitted offence. And gif your Grace and Lordschipes takis not gude order heiranent, for punifment of the fame, it will gie occasione to vtheris proude perfones, contemners of the Kingis grace authoritie, to brek gude ordor, and truble the comone weall of the cuntrie. And for declaring of the said Erles wicked mynd towardis me, hes wrangoullie, by⁴ all ordour of justice, intromettit with and tane vp my whole leving of Crofraguall, at his awin hand, without ony title or richt, thir thrie yeiris bypast. Lyk as, he yit continewis therinto, taking no feare of our soverane lordis Lettres, or charges vfed in his name, ewin as he were ane exemit⁵ perfone, not subiect to laves, but mycht doe all thingis at his pleasour : As it is not vnknawin vnto your Grace and Lordschipis of my deteaning captive, that I obtaned both lettres of Horning, and lettres chargene him, vnder paine of Treaffone, to put me at libertie ; yit he continewallie disobeyed the fame, and both past to the horne, and also incurrit the said paine of treaffone, as the saidis lettres of Horning and Treafone, executiones, and indorsationes therof heir present to schaw, beiris. Heirfore, in maist humble maner, I besaik your Grace and Lordschipis, to have confideratione of the premiffes ; and that it will pleis your Grace to comand and charge the said Erle to bring and present before your Grace and Lordschips, the forenamed Few Charteour and Tackis, at sic day as your Grace pleasis to affigne, and vnder sic panes as your Grace thinkis expedient ; and they beand product, to be decernit of none avail, for the causses above written. And als, to caus and compel him to find me catione and sovertie, or he depart therefra, that he nor none in his name, in all tymes cuming, fall intromet or medle with ony

¹ A short sword.

² Rather than to be used, &c.

³ A table-napkin. Fr. *serviette*.

⁴ In defiance of.

⁵ Exempted ; licensed.

part of my said leving of Crofraguell, but to suffer me to vse the same and intromett therwith at my pleasour, conforme to my provifione. And in lyk maner, I besek your Grace, nocht to overvie¹ the vsurped authoritie taken vpon him in the wrongous tormenting of me; be reassone the same onlie appertenis to your Grace: And ye suld fie the samyn punist, in exemple of vtheris. And your Grace and Lordschipis answer.

AND anent the wairning to the said Gilbert Earl of Cassilis to compeir befor my lord Regentis Grace, and Lordis of Seereit Counfall, at ane certane day, to answer to this Complante, the said Erle compearand personallie, alledged the pointis of the said Complent to be eather Civile or Criminall; and that he aught not to answer therto, bot befor the Iudges competent. MY LORD REGENT, with the advise of his said COUNSALL, no wayes willing to preiudge the ordiner Iurisdiction and Iudgement, or hinder ony parteis rychtis or defens, but onlie to provyde for the quyetnes of the realme, and to forbid violent forse; therefore Ordanes and Comandis the said GILBERT ERLE CASSILIS being personallie present, to find catione and sovertie actit in the bukes of Seereit Counfall, that he nor none that he may lett,² fall invaid, molest, nor persew the said MR ALANE STEWART, in his bodie; nor yit medle or intromett with his place and leving of Crofraguell, or vptak the fruetes, renttis, proffeitis, or dewiteis therof, vther wayis nor be order of law and iustice; vnder the paine of tuo thousande pundis. And als Ordanes the said Erle to find the lyk catione and sovertie, and vnder the same paine, to MR GEORGE BUCHWHANNAN, pensioner of Crofraguell, being personallie present, and cravit the same, alsweill for his awine persone, as his pensione. And incais the said soverteis be not found, befor the said Erle depart furth of Stirveling, that alwayes the same be found before he be releavit of his warde whair he is appointed to remane; although the vther ocasionis that he is wardit for were aecomplifed and fulfilled be him.

Extractum de libro actorum Secreti Consilii Supremi Domini Nostri Regis per me, Alex^{rum} Hay deputatum. Subscrivit, *ALEXANDER HAY.*

To the rest now, whair we left. The said LARDE OF BARGANIE, pereceiving that

¹ Not to overlook, or omit the consideration of.

² Hinder.

the ordinar Justice (the oppressed as said is) could neather help him, nor yit the afflicted, applyed his mynd to the nixt remedie ; and in the end, be his fervendis, take the houe of Dvnvre, whair the poore Abbote was keapit prifoner. The brute flew fra Carrik to Galloway ; and fo suddanelie affemblit hird and hyre-man that perteaned to the band of the Kennedies : And fo, within few horis, was the hous of Dunvre invironed agane. THE MAISTER OF CASSILIS was the frackaft,¹ and wald not stay ; but, in his heat, wald lay fyre to the dungeon, with no fmall boasting that all enemeis within the Hous fuld die. He was requyred and admonifed be those that were within to be more moderat, and not to hazard him self fo fooliflie. But no admonition wald help, till that the wind of ane haquebute blasted his shulder ; and then ceafed he from forther perfute, in furie. The Lard of Bargany had before purchest of the authoritie, Lettres, chargene all faythfull subiectis to the Kingis majestie to assist him against that crewall tyrant and meufworne Traytor the Erle of Cassillis : Which Lettres (with his privie wrytingis) he publiffit,² and sehortlie fand sic concurrans of Kyle and Cunyng-hame with his vther freindis, that the Carrik company drew bak fra the Hous ; and fo the vther approched, furnifit the Hous with mea men,³ delyvered the said Mr Allane, and caried him to Ayre, whair, publictly, at the mercat croce of the said towne, he declared how crewellie he was entreated, and how the murdered

¹ The University MS. reads 'frankest.' ² In the usual way, by open proclamation at the market crosses of the head burghs, &c. In addition to this, he wrote 'Missive Bills,' or Letters to his friends and adherents to concur with him. ³ More men. This phrase reminds the editor of a humorous anecdote communicated to him, some years ago, by Sir Patrick Walker, Knight, Heritable Usher of the White Rod. During some repairs in the vicinity of the Chapel of Holyrood, two labourers had been toiling for a long time in clearing away a large mass of rubbish, to which task they thought themselves inadequate; and had often, but in vain, craved assistance from the contractor. At length, in turning over some loose stones, one of them raised a circular lump; which, on clearing away the earth, turned out to be a human skull, with the words MEMENTO MORI written in large Roman characters on the forehead; and having a hole neatly drilled in the crown of the head, in which, doubtless, a small crucifix had once been inserted. The relic had likely belonged to an Oratory in the Convent or Chapel. After scratching his pate and muttering over to himself these mysterious characters, letter by letter, for some time, the delighted man at length exclaimed, 'Jock! I say Jock, man! this is the maist blessed sight my eyes hae seen! Lang hae we prayed for mae men, an' this auld rotten pow says, we're to hae MAE MEN TO-MORROW!' Verily, the schoolmaster had not been abroad, or rather, (which is more likely,) our pioneer had been 'a pestilent wag,' and indulged his spleen against his employer in this way, for giving him such a *dreich job!* The skull, at all events, is in Sir Patrick Walker's cabinet of curiosities.

King sufferit not sic torment as he did:¹ that onlie excepted, he escaped the death. And thirefter, publictly did revoicke all thingis that were done in that extremitie, and speciallie he revoiked the subscriptione of the thrie wrytingis, to wit, of a fyve yeir Tak and 19 yeir Tak, and of a Charter of Few.

And so the Hous remaned, and (till this day the 7 of Februare 1571)² remanis in the custodie of the said Larde of Bargany and of his servantis. And so creweltie was disappointed of proffeitt present; and falbe eternallye, vntles he earnestlye repent. And this far for the creweltie comitted (to give occasione vnto vtheris, and to such as heat the monstrous dealing of degenerat nobilitie) to luke more diligentlie vpon thair behaviouris, and to paint thame fourth vnto the world, that they them selvis may be eschamed of thair awin beaftlines;³ and that the world may be advertised and also admonished to abhore, detest, and avoide the cumpany of all sic tyrantis, who are not worthie of the society of men; but ought to be send suddanlye to the Devill, with whome they most burne without end, for there contempt of God, and crewaltie comitted against his creaturis. Lat Cassillis and his brother be the first to be the exemple vnto vthers.

MY LORDIS BOUNDIS.—P. 10.

THE House being situated within the bounds or territories of the Earl of Cassillis.

GADDERIT TOGIDDER THE MAISTER AND MY LORDIS BRODER, &c.—IBID.

THIS must allude to Sir Thomas Kennedy, afterwards of Colzean, and Tutor of Cassillis, and Hew Kennedy of Drummurchie; who, to prevent the escape of the intruders, surrounded the House with the whole of the Earl's forces. The want of chronological arrangement on the part of our author, sometimes leads to considerable perplexity, in reading his Narrative.

BEING OURSMAN.—P. 11.

THEY chose for their 'oversman,' or umpire, the well-known Mr David Lindsay, Minister of Leith.

¹ The Murder of Darnley is a favourite topic with Bannatyne to descant upon. ² Probably the time when the author compiled this part of his narrative. ³ Then used in the same sense that 'brutality' now is.



THAY FELI. WERRY GRITT.—IBID.

AFTER the reconciliation they 'grew very gracious'—got into habits of friendship and intimacy.

THE LAIRD OF KELWOD.—IBID.

THE family of Corrie of Kelwood was of considerable note in this district. John Corrie was the Laird here alluded to.

QUHILK THAY CALLIT ANE LEIGNA.—IBID.

IT is difficult to conjecture to what use this ponderous ornament could have originally been applied. The term *leigna* is obscure, and never before fell under the Editor's observation. It may perhaps be reasonably supposed that this piece of gold had been one of the massive armlets, which are still occasionally dug up in various places of Britain and the continent of Europe, as relics of the barbaric splendour of the aboriginal inhabitants of these countries, or their successive conquerors. They seldom exceed six or eight ounces. However, as nothing is said regarding its shape, it may have been merely a wedge or ingot—'lingotus, auri vel argenti massa in longum, ad modum *linguæ* porrecta.'—*Glass. Manuale* (Du Cange, &c.) Halae, 1776.

OUT OF HIS HOUSE, &c.—P. 12.

THE house here alluded to is Thomastoun Castle, situated about half a mile south-east of the modern Castle of Colzean. It has been large and very strong, and was inhabited in the commencement of last century. This Castle is said to have been built by a nephew of Robert the Bruce, *circa* 1335.

JOYNIT TO THE JAYME.—IBID.

JAMB is still a term used, in Scotland, for a corbel, pier, or projecting building, added or *eked* to the original building, as a *to-fall*. Fr. *Jambe*.

THE PEND OF THE YETT-HOUS.—IBID.

THE arch-way of the gate-house, through which it was usual (in addition to

several other iron-gates) to let down, by means of machinery, a massy one composed of very strong materials.

SCHOTT IN THE KIRNELLIS OF THE THIE.—IBID.

THIS dangerous wound was inflicted upon the seat of the inguinal glands, in the groin.

THE LAIRD OF CARSE-CRAUFURD, IN KYLL.—IBID.

DAVID CRAWFORD of Kerse, who, according to Mr Robertson,¹ 'married Jean, fifth daughter of Malcolm Lord Fleming, by whom he had four daughters,' &c. He died anno 1600. In reference to this ancient Family, and their feuds with the Kennedies, the Editor has been so fortunate as to procure a transcript from one of the small number of copies of an humorous and very able poem, printed at the Auehinleck Press, by the late lamented *Sir Alexander Boswell, Baronet*, which is inserted in the Appendix to this Work.

THE BREKING OF ANE DRWME, &c.—IBID.

THE drum was then used, as at present, as a signal for starting the horses. Horse-racing, both as a public and private sport, was considerably encouraged by the Kings of Scotland of the Stuart race, who all appear to have been passionately fond of field-sports of every description.

THE GUEDEMANNE OF CAMLER.—IBID.

THE individual here alluded to is Duncan Crawford of Camlarg.

DESYRING HIS BRODER, &c.—P. 13.

THIS is probably a clerical error, instead of '*deferring*,' *i. e.* passing by his brother.

QUHAIRBY HE THOCHT, &c.—IBID.

THIS very questionable stratagem seems to have been resorted to by the Mas-

¹ *Robertson's Account of the Ayrshire Families*, II. 173.

ter, to overawe the Earl, his brother. He no doubt did so under the supposition, that the Earl would believe himself to have been attacked by his old and powerful feudal enemy, the Laird of Kerse; and would claim the Master's protection and assistance on such an emergency, gladly forgiving and forgetting all their former quarrels.

THE LAIRD OF GAIRSLAND.—IBID.

UCHTRED MACDOWALL of Garthland, a powerful baron of Galloway, who is repeatedly noticed in the course of this History.

LORD GLAMMIS WES SLAYNE, &c.—P. 14.

THE unfortunate scuffle here alluded to, took place on the streets of Stirling, Mar. 17, 1578, between the followers of the Earl of Craufurd and those of the Lord Chancellor; when Lord Glammis seems to have been *accidentally* slain by a random shot. It is understood that the Earl of Craufurd had no immediate concern in this affair.¹

SIR THOMAS NISBETT.—IBID.

THE individual in whose house Sir Thomas Kennedy had been at supper, previous to the attack upon him, at Maybole, by Auchindrain and his accomplices, in 1597.²

THE LAIRD OF LESTERRIK.—IBID.

THE notorious Robert Logan of Restalrig. See Histories of Gowrie Conspiracy, Trials, &c. for an account of this remarkable person.

THE LAIRD OF LOCHINVAR.—P. 15.

SIR JOHN GORDON of Lochinvar, Justiciar of Galloway, &c.

THE LAIRD OFF GAIRLEIS.—IBID.

SIR ALEXANDER STEWART of Gairlies.

¹ See *Pitcairn's Criminal Trials*, I. 79, &c.

² *Ibid.* II. 36, &c. See also the Trial of

Auchindrayne, &c.

MY PRETENDIT DISCOURSE.—IBID.

MY projected or intended account; the History which I have professedly undertaken.

THE GUDMANNE OF DINEHAME.—IBID.

KENNEDY of Dumcane, or Dineyne, as it was sometimes spelt.

BEFOIR HIR INFETMENT.—IBID.

BEFORE her feudal investiture in the property was completed, by Infetment, or Instrument of Seisin.

ENTERIT IN PROCES, &c.—IBID.

ON the ground of her now possessing the best legal right, by virtue of her prior investiture or infetment, she instituted an action before the Lords of Session, to have it found that her right was preferable, &c.

GAIFF HIM HIR RIGHT, &c.—IBID.

‘BLAK BESSIE’ considered it to be her best policy to assign her right to her nephew Bargany; who, being a powerful man, was likely to bear down her competitors, if not by legal title, at least he was enabled to enforce it by strength of arms.

HAIFFING ANE LEWING, &c.—P. 16.

SHE having a living, or alimentary provision, from her first husband, &c.

[MEKILL GUD SERUICE?]—IBID.

A BLANK is here left in MS. of three words, which it is supposed the transcriber could not decipher. From the sequel, the words within brackets appear to the Editor to convey the meaning of the passage.

AND YE MEAN IT NOCHT, &c.—IBID.

If you do not speedily mend, or remedy it.

AUCHINDRAYNE, QUHA WAS ANE GUDSONE, &c.—P. 17.

THE now notorious John Mure of Auchindrayne was son-in-law of Thomas Kennedy of Bargany, (ob. Nov. 7, 1597,) having married his second daughter, Margaret Kennedy, by Lady Agnes Montgomery, sister to Hugh, *third* Earl of Eglinton. See his very remarkable Trial, &c. in *Pitcairn's* Criminal Trials, Part VI. p. 124, &c.

QUHIT AND BLAK GANACHTTIS, &c.—IBID.

THE lands here referred to are perhaps Garachts, Macknairstoun, and Hole.

MY LORD OF CAISSILLIS WAS IN WOWING, &c.—P. 18.

THE hapless lady here referred to, was probably Lady Jean, the eldest, and the only unmarried of the six daughters of James, *seventh* Earl of Glencairn, by Mariot or Margaret Campbell, second daughter of Sir Colin Campbell of Glenurchy.

MY LORD OF CAISSILLIS.—P. 19.

THIS passage refers to John, *fifth* Earl of Cassillis, son of Earl Gilbert, well known as he who so cruelly *roasted* the Commendator of Crossraguel, to extort from him a Charter of the Church-lands, &c. See this 'Historie,' p. 9, and Illustrations, p. 91.

ALL HIS ADOIS, &c.—IBID.

THE Earl repaired to Edinburgh, before setting off for France, where he put his affairs in order; and there arranged the conduct of the domestic concerns and details of his household, and the management of his estates, during his absence in foreign parts.

COFT THE VARD.—IBID.

PURCHASED the Ward. By the Feudal law, the Superior in 'Ward-holdings' (*i. e.* when the fee was held by military holding, or knight-service) had the custody of the person of his *ward* or vassal, during nonage, being 21 years in the

case of males, and 14 in that of females ; and, excepting where the casualty was *taxed*, drew the profits of the ground, &c. during the whole minority. This feudal ‘casualty’ could be gifted or sold by the superior to a third party, who was called *donator of the ward* ; and who thus acquired the same powers which had formerly been vested in the superior’s person. These tenures were at length formally abolished by Act of Parliament, 20 Geo. II, cap. 50.

TO GETT HIS TUTOUR COMPT MAID.—P. 21.

COLZEAN is here represented as using all his influence with the young Earl, (so long as the quarrel between the brothers subsisted,) to get his Tutorial Accounts passed, and the transactions entered into by him as Tutor during the Earl’s minority ratified—and finally, to procure from the Earl a full discharge for all his official intrusions.

JOHNE BAIRD LAIRD OF KEILZENY.—IBID.

THIS Laird is elsewhere, in this History, designed Johnne Bairds of Killhenzie ; and his son ‘Oliuer Baird of Culleinzie’ occurs in the Decreet of Absolvitor, inserted in the Proceedings before the Privy Council, Appendix, No. I. (iii.)

THE AULD LAIRD AND THE AULD LADY.—P. 22.

THESE were Thomas Kennedy of Bargany, and his wife Lady Agnes Montgomery, daughter of Hugh, *second* Earl of Eglinton. The former died Nov. 7, 1597.

HE HES NANE TO SUCCEID TO HIM BOT BENAND.—IBID.

HEW or Hugh Kennedy of Bennan seems to have been no favourite with our Chronicler. The House of Bennan was of considerable antiquity, and sprung originally from that of Bargany. A Charter was granted by King James II, to John, son of Henry Kennedy of Bennan, *anno* 1450 ; which shows the family to have been then one of some standing.¹ On Jun. 8, 1560, Hugh Kennedy, second son of Thomas of Bargany, was married to Katharine Kennedy, the heiress of

¹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*—*Nisbet’s Heraldry*, &c.

Bennan ; as appears from their Marriage-Contract, to which Thomas elder, and Thomas younger, of Bargany, are also parties. Their eldest son married a daughter of Ross of Galstoun and Haining—and his eldest son and heir, *Hugh*, married Margaret Cathcart, daughter to James of Genoch—whose eldest son and heir, *Hugh*, married Isabel Wardlaw, niece to Sir John Wardlaw of Pitrevie.¹ The family of Bennan claimed and wore the armorial bearings of Bargany, after the extinction of that House ; being the last cadet of the Family.

QUHILK WES TO ABEIN, &c.—P. 23.

A SHORT blank occurs in MS. The sense, however, is, that the Laird of Colzean, in order to frustrate the plot here alluded to, ‘ which was to have been put to execution,’ attempted to divert the Earl’s attention, by the *incast* or suggestion of another *device* of his own invention.

GIFF HE WALD SETT DOUNE WITH THAME, &c.—IBID.

THIS alludes to the pernicious custom then prevalent, (though contrary to the established laws of the land,) of privately entering into mutual Bonds, whereby the contracting parties were solemnly engaged, under the severest penalties, to espouse ‘ all the lauchfull quarrellis’ of each other—their allegiance to the King, and, sometimes, that of their feudal Superior, being alone excepted.

TUMULT IN EDINBURGH.—P. 24.

THE same author, in his History or Chronicles of Scotland, has given a very valuable account of these remarkable proceedings, which the Editor believes to be the best contemporary illustration now extant, excepting that which *Robert Birrel* has given in his usual quaint style, in his amusing ‘ *Diarey*,’² to which the reader is referred. These two accounts convey an accurate picture of the transaction, and must form the groundwork of all subsequent historical notices of this event.

*Ane Vproir in Edinburghe.*³

AND now, wpon the 17 day of December, 1596, THE KINGIS MAIESTIE being

¹ *Nisbet’s Heraldry*, II. 38, *App.*
Hist. of Scotland, Adv. Library, A. 4. 35.

² *Birrel’s Diary*, p. 39.

³ From *Anon. MS.*

See also *Pitcairn’s Trials*, II. 3, &c.

in the Tolbuyth, and the OCTAWIANIS¹ with him, about ten houris of the cloik before none, THE MINISTERIS of Edinburghe conwenis in the New Kirk, and fendis for sum Noble-menne and Barrounis, quha conveynit with thame, to this intent as thay said, to direct sum discreitt Nobill-menne to pas to his Maieftie to informe his graice, that dangeir appeirit to the Kirk of God, to his Maiefteis Crowne and lyff, be the craft of THE PAPISTIS, quha had thair intelligence with THE KING OF SPAYNE, and THE PEAP. In the quhilk tyme of thair adwyfynente, sum debuift body² maid the word to ryife, that the Ministeris and thai that war with thame wes to tak the Octawianis, and put thame fra the King. The quhilk word being spred be comoun pepill abrod, sum ill-willing men to the foirderance of the glory of God, put thame felffis in airmour, thinking that fals word had bene the Ministeris intent, as it wes nocht; and that word being cryit, ‘ GOD AND THE KIRK ! ’ thair wes fik ane vproir in the hail toune, that the famin wes hard to be pacifyett.

The King, being in the Tolbuyth, fend for the Prowest and Baylleis; quha fehew his Maieftie the trewth. And in end, the Magiftrattis, heffand gottin the mater pacifyett, his Maiefty wes convoyitt to the Abbay of Halyrnhous.

His Maiefty, being in ane gritt angir aganis the toune and Magiftrattis, rydis the morne to Lynlythgow, and fendis bak one the 18 day this Proclamatioune, *widelicett*, dischargeand the Sessioune, Commiffaris, and Shereffis, and Justiceis, to feitt or hald justice, in ony fort, within the said toune;—and also, all maner of perfonis, Barronis and Gentilmen to pas out of the toune, within sex houris, wndir the payne of horning. And also, one the 20 day, chargit to the Prowest and Bailleis to tak and aprehend Mr Robert Bruce, Mr William Watsoun, Mr Walter M’canquell, Mr James Balfour, Mr Michall Cranftoun, with findry wtheris toun’s-menne, to the number of tenne, and to put thame in ward, within

¹ These were, (1.) Alexander Lord Urquhart, President of the College of Justice, afterwards *first* Earl of Dufermline, and Lord Chancellor of Scotland, &c. (2.) Walter Commendator of Blantyre, Lord Privy Seal, &c. (3.) David Carnegie of Colluthie. (4.) John Lindsay, Parson of Menmure. (5.) James Elphingston of Innernaughty. (6.) Thomas Hamilton of Dummauy. (7.) John Skene, Lord Clerk Register. These were all Senators of the College of Justice. (8.) Mr Peter Young of Seaton, Eremosynar.—See *Spotswood’s Church History*, p. 412, &c. ² ‘ Deboischit,’ or worthless fellow.

the Castell of Dunbartane; and also, thay wer chargit to compear in Linlythgow, the 23 day, befor the Counfall, to anfuere as seditious personis and convocatteris of the Kingis liegis, in his Maiesteis contrair.¹ And becaus thay comperit nocht, thay war, one the 26 day, denuncitt rebéllis, and put to the horne the fyff Ministeris abon-writtin, and with thame Edwerd Johnestoune, Williame Littill, Michall Flicbairne, and Thomas Hunter.

On the last of September (*December*), the King come to the Abbay, and comandit the Erll of Mar to keip the Nedder-bow, and my Lord Seyttoune to keip the West-Portt,² the Lord of Lewingftoune, Balcleuche, and Sessurd to be one the Gaitt.³ And on the morne, his Maiefty com to the Kirk, quhair he maid ane orifone⁴ concerning the foirfaid purpois, calling the Ministeris ‘schaweris of seditioune betuix him and his pepill!’ And on the fourtt day of Februar cauffitt proclayme the Sessioune to fitt in Leith; and dischairgit the Ministeris to conweyne in Presbitreis, nor to speik in pwpat⁵ of the King nor his courteouris! Thair wes accuiffit, of Nobill-menne, findry, for being with the Ministeris in the New Kirk: Bot THE LORD LINDSAY and THE LAIRD OF BARGANY wes hardlyest wffitt; for the Lord Lindsay peyitt ane gritt sowme of money, and Bargany wes compellit to mairie his eldest sone on the Quenis maideine, the Lord Wehiltreis sifter, but tocher,⁶ to his grit vrak.

THE TOUNE OF EDINBRUGHE peyitt sum sownis also; and thereftir, the Sessioune was comandit to fitt doune in Edinbrughe agane, the 15 day of Maii nixt following. And on the xxij day of Marche, the King drank, in the Counfell-Hous, with the Prowest and Bailleis; and thay conwoyitt his Maiefty to the West-Portt, the younkyecouris being in thair best array befor him, and the bellis all the tyme wes baldin ringand—and so his Maiefty tuik the Toun in his fauour agane.

¹ As adversaries or enemies to his Majesty. ² In *Birrell's* Diary the order is reversed, viz. Mar at the West-Port, and Seaton at the Netherbow-Port. ³ By ‘the Gaitt’ at this period was generally meant the Canongate. *Birrell*, however, assigns them ‘the Hiegate,’ or High Street. ⁴ Oration; harangue. ⁵ Pulpit. ⁶ Without *tocher*, or dowery. This corresponds with the account given in the ‘Historie.’ See page 24, &c. The Laird of Bargany here alluded to, was GILBERT KENNEDY, whose slaughter and magnificent funeral obsequies form so prominent a part of the conclusion of the History.

Robert Birrell follows up his account of these transactions with this passage, which strongly shows the agitation of the public mind, and their total want of proper information of what had really occurred; and how the matter was likely to terminate—for, as Birrell remarks, ‘the haill commons of Ed^r raife in armes, and knew not quherfor always!’

‘Upone the morne¹ at this tyme, and befor this day, thair wes ane grate rumour and word among the tounesmen, that the King’s M. fould fend in *Will Kinmond*,² the comone Theiff, and so many South-land men as fould spulyie the Toune of Ed^r. Upone the quhilk, the haill merchants tuik thair haill geir out of thair buithis or chops, and tranfportit the same to the strongest hous that wes in the toune, and remained in the said hous thair, with thame selfis, thair fer-vants; and looking for nothing bot that thair fuld haue bein all spulyeit. Siclyke, the haill craftmen and comons conveinit themselfis, thair best guides, as it wer 10 or 12 housholdis, in ane, quhilk wes the strongest hous, and might be best keipit from spulyeing or burneing, with hagbut, pistolet, and uther sic armour as might best defend thame selfis.—Judge, gentill reider, giff this wes playing!’

THE QUEENIS MAIDEYNE JONETT STEWART.—IBID.

‘THIS lady is called *Isabel* in the Peerages.³ She was the sixth and youngest daughter of Andrew, Master of Ochiltree, and sister of Andrew, *third* Lord Ochiltree, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Kennedy of Blairquhan.

MARRIAGE OF JOHN, FIFTH EARL OF CASSILLIS.—IBID.

‘THIS absurd match is thus described by our author, in his History of Scotland.⁴ ‘On the 3 day Nouember (1597), the Erll of Caiffillis mareyis Deame Jeane Flemyng, quha wes wyff to the last Chancellor; and werry onmeitt matche, for selho was past bairnis beiring, and he was ane young manne not past 23 yeiris, or thair-by, and his landis onairitt.⁵ The King and Court mokit the famin mareage, and maid sonattis in thair contempt; and speciallie, his Maiefty tuik his pastyme of that sportt!’ He likewise relates the following misadventure, which happened

¹ Jan. 1, 1596-7. ² For the exploits of this Border worthy, see Sir Walter Scott’s *Minstrelsy*, and other works. See also *Piteairn’s Trials*, I. 363, 364, &c. ³ *Wood’s Peerage*, and *Crawford’s*, p. 375, &c. ⁴ *Adv. Library*, A. 4. 35. ⁵ Unheired.

soon after the Earl's marriage. 'The 22 of Marche, 1598, the Erll of Caiffillis is maid gritt Thefaurer, be opine proclamatioune, at the corfe of Edinbrughe. He bruikit the same bot for ane schort space; for he was persuadit thairto be his wyff, quha had beine the Chancellaris wyfe of befor; scho thoct scho wald haue hir last gudmanné Thefaurer. Bot his Maiefty, thinking him rycht rich, and that scho mycht furneise fowmis of mony quhan he had to do,¹ he vffand sum wordis to this effect, putt him in sic ane fray, that scho mowitt hir hufband, within four dayis, to giff the sam our to his Maieftie; and to giff aucht thousand markis to the King for to tak the famin fra him. The quhilk wes to the Erll ane grite dishonour and difgraice.'

John, fifth Earl of Cassillis, in consequence of this imprudent marriage, died 'onairitt,' without leaving issue of his body.

ME LORD OF ABERCORNE.—IBID.

JAMES, Master of Paisley, the first Lord Abercorn, was the eldest son of Lord Claud Hamilton, the well-known partisan of Queen Mary, and Commendator of Paisley; which Abbaey he had interest enough to get erected into a temporal lordship, in 1587. Lord Abercorn was created a Baron, Apr. 5, 1607; and an Earl, Jul. 10, 1606. He married Marion, the eldest daughter of Thomas, *fifth* Lord Boyd.

HE FEIRITT GOD, &c.—P. 25.

THE well-drawn points of the character of Thomas Kennedy of Bargany, as sketched by our Chronologist, in the text, strongly remind the Editor of an old scrap of poetry said to have been composed by one of the ancient family of De Berkeley or Barclay of Mathers, (now Urie,) who flourished in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and wrote the following

*ADVICE to his Son and Heir.*²

GIFF thow defyre thie houfe lang stand,
And thy successeouris bruik³ thy land,

¹ Viz. when the King had occasion.

² MS. Adv. Library.—See also another, but more modern version, in *Nisbet's Heraldry*, II. 189, Appendix.

³ Enjoy; possess.

Abuiff all thingis luiff God in feir,
 Intromitt nocht with wrangeous geir ;
 Nor conqueifs nathing wrangeoullie ;
 Vith thie neichthour keip charitie :
 See that thow pafs nocht thie eftaitt ;
 Obey dulie thy magiftratt ;
 Opprefs nocht, but fupport the pair.
 To helpe the common-weill tak cuir.
 Vfe na deceit—mell¹ nocht with treafoun,
 And to all menne doe richt and reafoun.
 Boith vnto vord and deid be trew ;
 All kinde of wickednefs efcbew.
 Slay na manne, nor therto confente :
 Be nocht cruell, bot patient.
 Allay² ay in fome guid plaice,
 With nobill, honneft, godlie raice.
 Haitt huirdome and all viceis flee ;
 Be humbill ; hant guid companie.
 Helpe thie freind, and doe na wrang—
 And God fall caufe thie Houfe ftand lang !³

HIS WYFF, AGNIS MONTGOMERY.—P. 26.

LADY AGNES MONTGOMERY was the eldest daughter of Hugh, *second* Earl of Eglintoun, and sister of Hugh, the *third* Earl. She had the lands of Kirkoswald settled upon her, as her jointure-lands, by charter, Feb. 15, 1555-6.

THAY DISCHARGIT SINDRY SCHOTTIS OF PESTILLOTTIS, &c.—P. 27.

FOR a particular account of this attack, reference may be made to *Pitcairn's Criminal Trials*.⁴

GOD PRESERUITT HIM FROM THAIR TIRRYNYE.—IBID.

It appears abundantly obvious from this, and also from many of the subse-

¹ Meddle. Fr. *mêler*. ² Ally ; connect yourself by marriage. ³ *Nisbet's Heraldry*, II. 239. ⁴ Vol. II. 35, 37, 390, 538, &c. and Trial of *Mures of Auchindrayne*, Jul. 1611.

quent passages of this 'Hiftoire,' that the writer had been a partisan and associate of the Mures of Auchindrayne; at least there is no doubt, from the strain of his narrative, that he was an eye-witness and auditor of many of their most secret transactions and conferences. In some instances, he recites the very words spoken by them; and he uniformly attempts to put the most favourable construction upon all their actions, as a professed friend and apologist.

THE MAISTER OF CAISSILLIS.—P. 29.

THE Master here alluded to, was Hew, Master of Cassillis, second son of Gilbert, the *fourth* Earl of Cassillis. See the two following notes.

FORGADIRING WITH THIS MACKEWINE, SLAYIS HIM.—IBID.

HUGH, Master of Cassillis, along with John Boyd his servant, and Hugh Kennedy of Chapel, obtained a remission under the Great Seal, for the slaughter of Andrew M'Kewan, in Auchatroche, Sep. 14, 1601.¹

FALLIS IN LUIFF WITH ANE SISTER OFF HIS, &c.—IBID.

THERE is considerable difficulty and obscurity attending this portion of the pedigree of the Family of Cassillis. The Peerages are borne out by the public records, that HEW, Master of Cassillis, must have been alive after Sept. 1601; and according to this History, he was the same person who married the Laird of Garthland's daughter; which event appears to have happened immediately, at least shortly, after this quarrel with his brother the Earl, and to have been the consequence of his residence and intimacy with that powerful Baron, at his seat in Galloway. On the other hand, it is equally proved, that GILBERT, *Master of Cassillis*, married Margaret, daughter of Uchtred Macdowall of Garthland, (though the Editor has been unable to ascertain the exact date,) by whom he had only one son, John, afterwards *sixth* Earl of Cassillis, who was served heir to his uncle, the *fifth* Earl, Jul. 25, 1616. Gilbert predeceased his brother the Earl; and his widow married James, Lord Ochiltree. In absence of legitimate evidence, therefore, it may be conjectured, that HEW, Master of Cassillis, died with-

¹ *Reg. Mag. Sig. Lib.* xliii. 179.

out issue; and that his immediate younger and only surviving brother, GILBERT, adopted this title of courtesy. However, nothing short of a laborious investigation of the public and the parochial registers, and the charter-chests of the family, &c. can set this matter, and others of equal or greater moment, at rest, in a satisfactory manner.

THE LAIRD OF DROMAQUHRYNE MACALEXANDER.—IBID.

THIS person, although stated in the text to have been ‘ane proud manne,’ died ‘ane ill death’ at the stake—and from the terms of the dittay, appears to have been in all respects, *un mauvais sujet*. The Records of the Court of Justiciary¹ inform us, that on May 29, 1601, Thomas M^eAlexander of Drummochrayne, and several others, were ‘ordanit to be tane to the Castell-hill of Edinburgh, and thair to be wirreit at ane staik qubill thay be deid; and all thair landis, &c. to be forfaltit and efcheit,’ for treasonably concealing the forging and vending of adulterated ‘ten schilling peiceis, to the similitude of his hienes trew coinzie,’ and for ‘fforging, prenting, and casting in calmis of trie, &c. of twa fals foure merk pecis,’ &c.

THE LAIRD OF CORSECLAYIS.—IBID.

HE was one of the MacAlexanders, afterwards ‘Alexanders,’ of Corseclays.

NOW, THAIR WAS ANE ASSURANCE, &c.—P. 30.

THIS refers to a sort of bond of truce or amity, wherein both parties, under the security of the signatures of their respective friends, as contracting parties along with them, bound themselves to keep the peace towards each other for a specified period, under certain high penalties stipulated in the agreement. These treaties sometimes bound the parties, likewise, to maintain each other in their ‘lauchfull querrillis,’ by way of knitting them closer in their bonds of friendship.

HIS HOUSE OF INCHE, IN GALLOWAY.—IBID.

INCHE, the ancient residence of the Earls of Cassillis, in Wigtonshire, was for-

¹ See *Pitcairn's Crim. Trials*, II. 353.

merly, for the sake of greater security, built upon an inch or small island in the centre of a lake, called the Loch of Castle Kennedy. There were two lakes of Castle Kennedy, lying parallel to each other; one being a mile, the other half a mile, in length, both being about half a mile broad, and each of them having an island in the centre. Castle Kennedy was of a large square form, and its ruins show it to have been a strong and massy building. It was burnt, by accident, in 1715; and at the date of the Statistical Account of the Parish of Inch, 1792, the walls of the ruin, then still standing, were seventy feet in height.¹ The Castle and property had been previously acquired by the Earls of Stair.

THE LAIRDIS OF GARLEIS AND LOCHINVAR.—P. 31.

THESE powerful Barons, who make a conspicuous figure in this ‘Historie,’ were, Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies, ancestor of the Lords Garlies, and Stewarts Earls of Galloway; and Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, Justiciar of Galloway, &c. ancestor of the Viscounts Kenmure, a family highly celebrated in history.

MINISTER OF CAMNELL.—IBID.

THIS individual was minister of the parish of Calmonell, in Ayrshire, lying within the district of Carrick. In this parish is situated *Knockdolian*, a mountain of a conical shape, 1950 feet above the level of the sea; a well-known land-mark in the Firth of Clyde.

ANE SERUANDIS HOUS OF HIS CALLIT KIRKALFFY.—IBID.

KIRKALFFY, named in the ‘Historie,’ unquestionably refers to Craigeaffie, the ancient possession of the Neilsons, who are said to be descended from Neil, Earl of Carrick, who died anno 1256.

AND SAID, ‘EAME, I THANK YOW,’ &c.—P. 32.

THE term *eame*, from A. S. *eam*, is also frequently spelt *eyme*, and *eme*, in old MSS. and signifies ‘uncle.’ It has long been obsolete.

¹ See *Symson’s Account of Galloway*, edited by Thomas Maitland, Esquire. Cr. 8vo, Edinburgh, 1823, p. 59. *Statist. Acc. of Scot.* III. 137, &c.

GIF THAY REFUISE OR NYCHT, I SALL DIE, &c.—P. 33.

THIS singular phraseology implies, that he would use every effort within the compass of his power; and, if necessary, even sacrifice his life, in his attempts to force them off the field, and thus provide for his lordship's escape from his inveterate besiegers.

SEN SA IS, &c.—IBID.

THE Laird of Bargany, in reply to the Galloway Lairds, said, 'Sirs, since such is the case, the best step I can recommend to you is, to lay aside your armour and weapons, and to dismiss your followers,' &c.

IN CAISE ME LORD SULD BREK PROMEIS.—IBID.

THIS passage affords an amusing illustration of the entire want of confidence in the Earl. As they had no reliance on his good faith, the Laird 'made assurance doubly sure,' by taking a pretty strong force with him, lest he also should fall a sacrifice to this 'unconfionable' nobleman.

CONWOYIT BE THE GALLOWAY MENNE TO GLANNAIP.—P. 34.

GLENNAP is a remarkable *pass* betwixt the shires of Galloway and Ayr.

HIS HOUS OF CRAIGNEILL.—IBID.

THE Castle of Craigneill is situated near Colmonell, in Carrick.

THE LORD WCHILTRIE.—P. 35.

ANDREW, *third* Lord Ochiltree, the person here referred to, married *Margaret*, daughter of Sir John Kennedy of Blairquhan. The family of Ochiltree were strongly connected with the Kennedies, by marriage; and they had, besides, interested ends of their own to serve in interfering in their affairs, as will be seen in the sequel of the History.

AT THIS TYME, THE ASSURANCE, &c.—IBID.

IN explanation of this paragraph, reference may be made to another Note, on the same subject, at p. 115.

BE FORSE TO LEID THE SAMIN.—P. 36.

THE Earl having obtained a Decreet of the Lords of Session, he purposed to come to the ground of these lands, and to draw the tithes by compulsory means.

STELLIT THAME SELFFIS IN THE YARDIS.—IBID.

THEY posted themselves privately within the enclosures, in a strong and compact body. The *stall*, *stail*, or *stell*, was formerly employed to denote the centre, or main body of an army, drawn up in battle array.

HEAFFING MONY BASSIS AND HAGBUTTIS OF FOUND.—P. 37.

BASSES OR BASSILLS (*q. d. basilisks?*) were a long sort of cannons, then in use; Fr. *Basilic*. The HAGBUT OF FOUND appears to be the same with the 'Hagbut of crochert' or 'croche.' Fr. *Arquebus a croc*; *i. e.* an Arquebuse having a hook fixed into a rest, staff, or tripod, to support their great weight, in taking aim and discharging them. These pieces were between the size of the smallest cannon and the hagbut, arquebuse, or musket; and were chiefly used in the lower flanks of walls, or small batteries, and in towers pierced with loop-holes, called 'Murderers.' See *Grose*, &c.

ME LORD OF CARTCARTT.—IBID.

ALLAN, *fourth* Lord Cathcart, is the Nobleman here alluded to. He married Margaret, daughter of John Wallace of Craigy, a very ancient family in Ayrshire, from which Sir William Wallace was descended. Their pedigree can be traced to the reign of King David I; when the first of the family of whom evidence has been preserved was a witness to a Charter, dated anno 1128.

HIS SONE HEFFING MAREITT, &c.—IBID.

ALLAN, Master of Cathcart, (who predeceased his father, having died anno 1603,) married Isobel, (Elizabeth?) *fourth* daughter of Thomas Kennedy of Bargany, known in this History as ‘the auld Laird.’

THE LAIRD OFF CAIRLLTOUNE.—P. 38.

JOHN CATHCART of Carleton is the Laird here noticed.

SEING THE BOTT ONLOKITT.—P. 39.

AUCHINDRAYNE’S follower, anxious for his master’s safety, having perceived the boat to be unlocked, or unfastened to its chain, through the negligence of the Earl’s servants, made a signal to his master, &c.

TO CAST ME LORD AND THE LAIRD ATT WARIANSE.—IBID.

JUDGING of the known character of Auchindrayne, perhaps this may be considered a pretty fair inference; and, in the quaint language of our author, ‘nocht far fra the trewth.’

COMPELLIT FOR MY—P. 40.

THE word here left blank in the MS. has probably been ‘defense,’ ‘honour,’ ‘cleiransfe,’ or a term of some such signification.

PUBLEISE THE SAMIN AT ALL MARKATT-CORSSIS.—IBID.

IN order to relish the force of this conclusion, it may be observed, that in those days, Public Proclamations, legal denunciations of rebels, &c. were made at the Market-crosses of burghs, after the sound of Trumpets, to call together the lieges—and in addition to this, in all or most instances, copies were affixed for public inspection and notoriety. This solemnity, which was necessary in matters of importance, gave rise to the adoption of similar formalities in those of lesser moment, such as posting a person for refusing to accept a challenge, holding up a person to public scorn, as a liar, cheat, &c. Even to this day, it is

usual, among the common people, in the heat of passion, to threaten exposure 'at the cross.' It may be here remarked, that Auchindrayne's *Cartel* or *Challenge* conveys no mean impression of his scholarship, especially in matters concerning the *duello*, where he appears to be entirely at home, and to 'quarrel by the book,' as an experienced and thorough-bred cavalier.

FOR THAT CAUS, HE HONDIT, &c.—P. 41.

THIS term is an old and expressive forensic word. The verb to *hound on*, in one of its senses, seems to have been originally borrowed from the mischievous and cruel practice of encouraging and 'setting on' dogs to fight. In another sense, to *hound out* implies the employment of the most active steps in tracking or tracing out an individual, as it were, like the blood-hound, whose instincts and properties are well known.

MISWSSIT THE LAIRD OFF PANTOSKANE, &c.—P. 42.

AFTER considerable research and trouble, the Editor has procured the most authentic information on this subject, which he believes will be best explained in the terms of the Original Documents which follow.

ACTS of the Privy Council, relative to the Challenge and 'Singular-Combat' between the Laird of Pantoskane, and Kennedy, younger of Baltersane.

AT EDINBURGH, the xxvij day of December, the yeir of God, I^m.Vc.lxxxxix yeris. FORSAMEKLE as it is vndirstand to the Kingis Maiestie and Lordis of Secreit Counfaill, that ALEXANDER LEVINGSTOUN of Pantofkene, one the ane parte, and MR JOHNNE KENNEDY, appeirand of Balterfane, on the vthir parte, hes of lait maid ane Challenge, and vndirtane ane Singular Combat, without ony warrand or commiffioun had frome his Maiestie, to that effect : And feing, all fic Combattis ar prohibite and forbiddin be the Lawis of this realme, and Actis of Parliament, and ar na authourized, permitted nor allowed, in na vthir weill gouvernit Commounwele ; and that the event of this Combatt is not liklie to fettle the troublis and accompt quhairupoun the Challenge procedit, and procur peace to baith pairteis : Thairfoir, Ordanis letteris to be direct, to command and charge baithe the faidis pairteis, as alfua all and findrie his Maieftis liegis, quha

ar or falbe appointit Jugeis, witnesfes, affiftaris, or pairt-takarīs to the faid Combat, perfonalie, gif thai can be apprehendit; and failzeing thairof, be oppin proclamatioun at the mercat-croce of Edinburghe, and vtheris placeis neidfull, that thay on nawayes prevme nor tak (on hand?) to entir in the faid Combatt, nor to mak ony forder challengeis or prouocationis, be worde or write, to that effect, vndir the pane of deid: Certifeing thame, and (*if*) thay doe in the contrair, that thay falbe takin, apprehendit, and pvnist to the deid, without fauour.

MONTROISE, CANRIUS.

(EODEM DIE.) THE Lordis of Secretit Counfall, ffor the bettir obseruatioun of his Maieftis peace, quietnes, and gude reule in the cuntrey, Ordanis Letteris to be direct, chargeing JOHNNE ERLL OF CASSILLIS, ANDRO LORD STEUART OF VCHILTRIE, Hew Campbell of Lowdown, schereff of Air, Johnne Kennedy, elder of Blaquhan, Kennedy, appeirand of Blaquhan, Gilbert Kennedy of Bargany, Kennedy of Girvanemanis, Kennedy of Balterfane and Mr Johnne Kennedy his sone and air, on the ane pairt; and ALEXANDER LORD LEVINGSTOUN, Johnne Levingftoun of Dunnipace, Alexander Levingftoun of Kilfyithe, on the vthir parte, to subferyve ilkane of thame to vthiris, sic forme of affuiranceis as falbe presentit vnto thame, markit be the Clerk of Counfaill; and to find fufficient and responfall cautionaris and fouerteis for obseruatioun thairof vnuolat, in ony point: and to gif in the fame affuiranceis, subferyuit be thame and thair cautioneris, to be actit and registrat in the buikis of Secretit Counfaill, within sex dayis nixt after the charge, vnder the pane of rebelloun; and gif thay failzie, to denunce, &c. ‡

MONTROISE, CANRIUS.

THE HOUS OFF THE THREW.—P. 43.

THE House of Treave, in the parish of Kirkoswald, belonging to Gilbert Ferguson of Treave.

CRYING ONE HIM TO TAIRYE, &c.—IBID.

OUR author seldom misses an opportunity to have a slap at poor *Bennand*, whom he is evidently anxious to represent as a vain-glorious person, but weak of intellect, ‘deboifchit,’ and at best but a cowardly braggart. At p. 47, where

the last fatal skirmish of the Laird of Bargany is so well told, *Rippethe* loudly challenges him to ‘brek ane tric, for luiffis faik!’ But, alas for Bennand’s gallantry! he was deaf to the call, though to his cost he was much within earshot—he ‘gaiff na anfuere, albeitt he had gewin the Laird steiff counfell to ryd fordwartt befoir!’

THOMAS, THE LAIRDIS BRODER.—P. 44.

THOMAS KENNEDY of Drummurchie, the second son of ‘the auld Laird’ of Bargany. He figures conspicuously in Auchindrayne’s Trial,¹ and in this History.

THE KEILL OF THE LAIRD OF DALGORRACHEIS.—IBID.

A *kiln* situated on the property of Alexander Kennedy of Daljarrock. He is by mistake styled of ‘Baliarrak,’ in the Records of the Court of Justiciary.²

GRAHAME OF KNOKDOLYANE AND HIS WYFF.—P. 45.

SIR JOHN GRAHAME of Knockdolian married Dame Helen Kennedy, eldest daughter of Thomas Kennedy, ‘the auld Laird’ of Bargany, by Dame Agnes Montgomery, sister to Hugh, third Earl of Eglinton.

ONE THE XI DAY OF DECEMBER, &c.—IBID.

THE account of this disastrous day’s work is thus shortly narrated by our author in his other work, as follows. ‘Now on the tent of December (ther wes) ane wariance being betuix the Erll of Gaffillis and the Laird of Bargany. Thay met in Carrik, quhair the Laird of Bargany and findrie wtheris war slayne, and diuerfe gentilmenne hurtt. This wes one the 11 day of December, 1601. And on the 12 day of Maij 1602, Thomas Kennedy, brother to the Laird of Bargany, flew Sir Thomas Kennedy of Colzeane kny^t, quha had beine Tutour of Caifillis, in the rewege of the slachter off his brother. The quhilk fead continewis as yitt onreconfeillit.’—*MS. Hist. of Scotland, Anon. Adv. Lib. A. 4. 35.*

¹ See *Pitcairn’s Criminal Trials*, Jul. 1611.

² *Ibid.* II. 400. It may be remarked, however, that the prefix ‘Bal’ (*town*) and ‘Dal’ were often used promiscuously at this period. Many instances of this could easily be produced.

TO MAK HIM FOIRSEINE.—P. 46.

THE Earl's spies were stationed to 'mak him foirseine,' *i. e.* to get the earliest intelligence brought him of the Laird of Bargany's approach.

HEW PENNANDGOW.—IBID.

THE name of this depender of the Earl of Cassillis is now extinct. The Editor has only been able to ascertain, that there was a family of PENANGO of Broadlie, who, it is understood, were heritable Armour-bearers to the family of Douglas. It may be curious to some to preserve the following notices of persons of that name, which, indeed, are in themselves in some measure illustrative of interesting facts. 'Vpoun the last day of Junii, the yeir of God I^m.V^c.xxxvj yeiris, (1536,) thair was ane singlar fechtung (Single Combat) betuix the *Johnstounis*, on the ane pairt; *twa Moffettis* and GYRIE PANANGO, on the vther pairt, in preface of the Kingis grace. And the Johnstounis gat the victorie of the said Gyrie, quha was slane; and ane Moffeit on the ane fyid, and ane Johnstoun on the vther fyid.'¹ Old *Birrel*² also notices, under date Jan. 17, 1569, 'The same night Roslinge furprift and vonne by the Laird and hes feruants from the Laird of Lochmoreis³ feruants—Syme of Panango being Capitane therof.'

' I SE NOCHT THE MENNE I WALD SIE,' &c.—IBID.

AUCHINDRAYNE, who seems to have been a ruling spirit in all the transactions, and especially in the feuds, of that district, remonstrated, like an experienced soldier and tactitian, on the impropriety of hazarding any engagement, if possibly it could be prevented. The conclusion of his speech was to this effect, 'I take God to witness, that I have the greatest disinclination to this day's proceedings—for I see not those men here in whom I can trust, (*viz.* Bargany's own followers,) who alone could be of real service to you, and upon whom alone I

¹ From an old Historical MS., presently preparing for the press, under the auspices of the Bannatyne Club, known as '*The Pollok MS.*,' p. 7. ² *Diarey*, p. 18. ³ William Craufurd of Leifnorris, who married Isobel, fifth daughter of Sir Mathew Campbell of Loudon.

could rely for getting us honourably rid of this quarrel, in which we find ourselves thus unhappily entangled.¹

THE BROCHLOCHE NEIR THE LADY-CORSE.—P. 47.

THE lands of Brockloch here alluded to are immediately adjoining to Lady-Corse, about half a mile north from Maybole. The property of Dinnene or *Dinehame* also ‘ marches’ with Lady-Corse.

JAMES BANNANTYNE.—P. 48.

JAMES BANNANTYNE of Chapeldonald; who makes so conspicuous a figure in the Tragedy of Auchindrane.²

‘ GUDE SIR, WE AR OUER FEW.’—IBID.

WE are too inconsiderable, in point of numbers, to execute what you design.

CAPTANE FOSTER.—IBID.

IN the Register of the Privy Council, he is called ‘ Capitane Johne Forrefter;’ but the Editor has not been able to discover to what family he belonged. It is probable he was a mere soldier of fortune.

THE YOUNG LAIRD OF GRINAK.—IBID.

It is likely that this is a clerical error of the transcriber of the MS.—as, at an after part of this History, the Laids of *Grumat*, *Gremat*, or *Grimmitt*, repeatedly occur. Their names were Patrick Macilveane elder, and John younger of Gremmat. Alexander Schaw, Tutour of Gremmat, is mentioned to have been

¹ Let it be here remembered, that, if the Narrative of the *Dittay* or Indictment on which Mure was tried, and the Letter of Sir Thomas Hamilton, which has been printed in the Appendix to that Trial, at all approach the truth, these professions prove Auchindrane to have been a most finished villain, and a perfect master in dissimulation. He is there charged with *training* the Earl and Bargany, &c. into all their quarrels. According to the deep game of ambition he was playing, therefore, if either or both of these Chiefs should fall, it was one or more moves farther in his chequer.—*Pitcairn’s* Trials, III. 137, &c.

² See *Pitcairn’s*

Criminal Trials, III. Jul. 1611, &c.

concerned in these feuds.¹ At the same time it is proper to remark, that *Greenock* then belonged to the family of *Schaw*.

ROW CUNINGHAME.—IBID.

THIS person, who is here described as ‘*Pochquhairnis broder*,’ again occurs at p. 62, where he is named ‘*Andro Cunynghame*.’

HEW KENNEDY OF GAREQUHAIRNE.—P. 49.

HE was afterwards attacked near *Air*,² by the Laird of *Auchindrayne* and his son, &c. in order that they might pass to the horn, *honourably*, for such an assault and slaughter ! At this very time they had been charged to appear and answer for the Murder of the Tutor of *Cassillis*, *Dalrymple*, &c. and had also been called upon, by the voice of the whole country, to come forward and testify their innocence of *Dalrymple*’s Assassination, by laying their hands on the breast of the murdered corpse, &c. The compliance with this ancient but superstitious custom proved too severe an ordeal for them, being a test of so fearful a description to a guilty mind. They accordingly shrunk from it with conscious horror.³ In order, however, to furnish to the world a cogent reason for concealment and flight, they instantly projected the Murder of *Kennedy* of *Garriehorn*, with whom, it may be remarked, they had no previous *personal* quarrel ; and they were only prevented from perpetrating that additional crime, by the Provost of *Air* and others fortunately coming to his rescue.⁴

ANE FELLOW CALLITT JOHNE DIK.—IBID.

GEORGE DIK, son of *vmquhile John Dik in Mekkelwod*, got a Feu-Charter of the (4s. 2d. old extent) lands of *Over Mekkelwod*, from King James VI, by Charter

¹ See APPENDIX, for Privy Council Proceedings. ² See p. 70. ³ For a full account of this very prevalent Superstition, see *Pitcairn’s Trials*, III. 182. ⁴ See *Mure’s Trial*, Jul. 1611, *Pitcairn’s Coll.*—and Introduction to ‘*Auchindrane, or the Ayrshire Tragedy*,’ by Sir Walter Scott. The author relates the matter in the ‘*Historie*,’ so as to give the most favourable account of *Auchindrayne*’s part in the matter—making it appear as a scuffle which had happened by the parties accidentally ‘*forgadering* !’

dated at Falkland, Jun. 4, 1600. These lands are there stated as lying in the lordship of Kyles-muir, and shire of Air; and to have fallen into the hands of the King, as coming in place of the Monastery of Melrose, under the late Act of Annexation. It is probable that this was the son of John Dick mentioned in the text.¹ It is proper, however, to mention, that, in the Acts of Privy Council, he is designed ‘*Johne Dik of Barbefburne.*’

HAIKITT ANE LANSE AT HIM, &c.—IBID.

DICK hurled a lance² at Bargany, which struck him through the throat and wind-pipe. Bargany was at this time engaged with Redpath and Crawford; and he, being solely bent on defending himself from their attacks, paid no attention to Dick; he being a person beneath him in rank, and besides, was one who was not then immediately assailing him.

THROW THE CONDEITT OF THE THROPPILL, &c.—IBID.

HAD the wound been of the precise nature which one would naturally infer, from a slight perusal of the preceding passage, death must have ensued almost instantaneously, by the flow of blood down the wind-pipe into the lungs; which accident must of course have caused immediate suffocation. The blow, therefore, must have been dealt in a sloping direction, and in such a manner as to penetrate the gullet; through which the blood would readily flow into the stomach. In either case, it is remarkable that Bargany, suffering under such a frightful wound, should have lingered so long, especially when the art of Surgery was then at so low an ebb in Carrick.

AUCHINDRAYNE, NOCHT KNAWING, &c.—P. 50.

ACCORDING to his usual line of policy, Auchindrayne embraced the conditions proposed to him, with apparent eagerness; well aware, that ‘ony thing he did in captiuity wes null!’ This gratuitous *ruse de guerre*, however, he performed

¹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.* lxii. 160.

² Threw or cast it like a *javelin*, and contrary to the usual mode of fighting with a lance, where the party, after having fixed it in its rest, charged his antagonist.

in ignorance of the Earl's failure in procuring a Royal Commission, and that Letters of charge had already through the Laird of Bargany's interest been procured for setting him at liberty,—otherwise a person of his stamp would not have thus demeaned himself, by accepting as a boon, what he could have in a few hours demanded as a right—his personal freedom.

TO MAK HIS DEWYISE.—P. 51.

BARGANY, when he saw 'thair wes na langar tyme,' *i. e.* when he felt his end approaching, began to make his Testament or Latter Will.

THE EBEST OF MONY AT ALL PASTYMIS, &c.—IBID.

THIS affecting and well-drawn character of the Laird of Bargany, which is given in the History, requires few explanations. The passage quoted denotes, that, among his other excellent qualities, he was perfectly expert in all his exercises—the victor, champion, or chief among many—*q. d. æ best.*

HE HAD BEIN BY HIS MARROWIS.—IBID.

THE author concludes by giving it as the decided feeling of his friends, that, if he had had time to have added experience to his wit, or natural talent and genius, he would have surpassed the whole of his equals and contemporaries.

DEALL WITH THE THESAURER FOR HIS ESCHEITT.—P. 52.

REFERRING to the practice of compounding with the Lord High Treasurer, (then Sir George Home, Earl of Dunbar,) for the *escheat*, and the fine payable to the Crown, previous to a Remission being granted for the Slaughter.

FILLIT WP WITH THOMAS NAME.—IBID.

IN the blank thus accidentally left in the Commission, it is here asserted, that he filled up the name of Thomas Kennedy of Drummurchie.

SCHO WAS COMPELLIT TO BY THE WARD OF HIR SONE.—IBID.

SHE was constrained to purchase or compound with the Crown for the Ward

duties, leviabie during the young heir's long minority—so as to prevent the same falling into the hands of a 'Donator,' who might injure, perhaps ruin, the estate. See Note to p. 19—under, 'coft the Vard.'

LORD WCHILTRIE GAT THE GIFTIS OF THE RESPECTTIS, &c.—IBID.

He was, by a Letter of Gift, passing under the Privy Seal, made 'Donator' of the Compositions payable for the whole of the Respites and Remissions to be granted to those, who accompanied Bargany 'one the feildis that day.'

FOR THE SLACHTER OFF HIS MANNE RICHARTT SPENSE.—P. 53.

In explanation of this, see Collection of Criminal Trials.¹

ARDMELLANE BEING FRE, &c.—IBID.

A NUMBER of names follow here, which, so far as they are known to the Editor, are attempted to be explained. '*Ardmellane*' was then Thomas Kennedy of Ardmillan, who was succeeded by his son Hugh ;—'*Cairltoun*,' John Cathcart of Carleton ;—'*Garriehorne*,' Hew Kennedy ;—'*Gilbert Ross*,' a Notary, who was afterwards Provost of the Collegiate Kirk of Maybole, and high in favour with the Earl of Cassillis ;—'*The breidder of the Wikertoun*' were perhaps MacAlexanders, younger sons of the House of Corseclayes—for, Oct. 21, 1658, Robert MacAlexander of Corseclayes is, among a number of other lands, *retoured* heir to his father Robert, in 'the 2 merkland commonlie called Viccartoun of Girvan, within the bailyarie of Carrik ;'—'*Penquhirre*,' Hew Kennedy, son of John Kennedy of P. ;—'*The Laird of Clonkaird*,' Walter Mure ;—'*Thomas, the Lairdis broder*,' and '*Benand*,' are Thomas Kennedy of Drummurchie, and Hew Kennedy, who have already been frequently noticed.

CAUSSITT HIM CUM TO KNOCKDONE.—P. 54.

THE residence of Walter Kennedy of Knockdon ; which property adjoins Beoch, near to Garryhorn.

¹ *Pitcairn's Criminal Trials*, II. 400, 460, 480, &c.

BY HIS ADWYISE.—P. 55.

IN this and numerous other instances in the History, and also in similar writings of that age, 'by' signifies without, in opposition or contrary to.

BY MAKING HIM FOIRSEINE.—IBID.

IN like manner, this denotes 'without previously forewarning the Earl,' or acquainting him with the fact.

MY GUDE-SISTERIS GUD WILL.—IBID.

THE sense of this passage is, 'I am in as great danger to lose the good will of my sister-in-law, Lady Bargany, as he is in to forfeit my Lord's,' &c.

THOMAS AND HIS SETTIS FOR HIM.—IBID.

THE Laird of Drummurchie and his accomplices lay in wait, or in ambush. This old phrase is peculiarly expressive, and denotes the intensity of the act. Perhaps the sporting term to 'set,' as a pointer, &c. may be borrowed from it.

THE PROWESTSCHEW OFF THE COLLEDGE OF MAYBOLL, &c.—IBID.

THE Laird of Colzeane, if 'the Historie' is correct, (which, upon that point, there is no reason to doubt,) had *five* sons,¹ Thomas, James, Alexander, John, and David. Thomas, younger of Colzean, must have died, in France, at the close of the year 1601, or early in anno 1602—for his brother James was served and *retoured* heir to him, May 18, 1602.² He had got the Provostship of the Collegiate Church of Maybole conferred on his eldest son by the Earl of Cassillis, the patron; and, from his long services, and his intimate connexion with the family, he naturally expected it would have been bestowed on *James*, his successor; but when it 'waikitt,' (vaked,) or became vacant, the Earl bestowed it upon a creature of his own, Gilbert Ross, a Notary. This occasioned a serious quarrel, which terminated fatally, as is described in the text.

¹ The Peerages only notice the three first of these sons of Sir Thomas Kennedy. ² See *Wood's Peerage*, I. 336. *Crawford's Peerage*. *Playfair's Brit. Fam. Antiquities*, &c.

MURDER OF THE LAIRD OF COLZEANE.—P. 56.

THE Editor, not being personally acquainted with many of the localities, to which the tragical story of the Laird of Colzeane's Murder refer, applied to his friend John Whiteford Mackenzie, Esquire, W.S.,¹ to furnish the information which appeared to be requisite to make the matter intelligible to the general reader. From the answers which have been kindly supplied by that gentleman to the queries transmitted to him, the following brief notice is drawn up.

It would appear from the narrative given in the text, that it was Sir Thomas Kennedie's intention, previous to setting off for Edinburgh, to have an interview with the Laird of Auchindrayne (whose son, it must be remembered, was married to the Laird of Culzean's second daughter, Helen) at the Duppill, and for that purpose, he sent to advertise him of the place of meeting. When he left home, he seems to have purposed, in his way, to call upon John Kennedy of Baltersan, who then resided at Greenan Castle, which is situated on a rock overhanging the sea, about two miles from the town of Ayr. On his road, he must have left Auchindrayne Castle at no great distance; and from that circumstance, it is probable he had some private reason for wishing not to have his interview at that place. In leaving Greenan, therefore, when he proceeded on his journey to Edinburgh, he must have crossed the water of Ayr at the Holmstone-ford, so as to avoid passing through the town of Ayr, the inhabitants of which, as has been seen, were pretty keenly attached to the Bargany faction. Both *the Chapel of St Leonard* and *the Duppill*, mentioned in the History, lay in the direct line of road from Greenan to Holmstone. St Leonard's Chapel stood at the south-west corner of the present Race-ground, about half a mile from the town.² Duppill,

¹ The Editor has much pleasure in thus publicly returning his thanks to Mr Mackenzie for much valuable information, relative to many of the localities, &c. connected with this work. It is hoped that Mr Mackenzie's minute knowledge relative to the Shire of Ayr, and its principal Families, and the valuable Collections he has formed upon these subjects, may eventually be given to the public. Should that gentleman's professional avocations ever permit his undertaking a regular County History, which must necessarily be attended with a sacrifice of much time and labour, it would confer an important service towards elucidating the history of this very interesting and important district of Scotland.

² The ruins were pulled

down many years ago, and the materials employed in enclosing the Race-course.

where the interview between Sir Thomas Kennedy and the Laird of Auchin-drayne was *trysted* to have taken place, is about a mile farther forward, and is situated near Castlehill gate.

The only other circumstance connected with the localities of the scene of Colzean's Murder is, that the ground near St Leonard's Chapel is still very sandy and unequal, and must have been much more so when less cultivated. This circumstance was peculiarly favourable for such a design; as Drummurhie and his party could easily *darn* themselves among the sand-hills, and at same time see distinctly what was going on, upon the esplanade of Greenan.

WODLAND, OR ANE OF HIS SONIS.—IBID.

THE individual here referred to, was John Muir of Woodland.

QUHATT WORDIS WAS AMANGIS THAME, I WILL NOT REPEITT IT.—IBID.

HERE, again, it appears plain, that the writer of this History was an eye-witness and an auditor of the various conferences and transactions narrated by him.¹

CUMING TO THE GREINE AND LICHTTITT.—P. 57.

THIS appears to be a clerical error for, 'The Laird of Colzeone, cuming to the Greinand, lichttitt, and remaynitt,' &c.

BE ANE MOYANE AND WTHER HAD CONQUEISSITT ANE GUDE LEIWING.—IBID.

THIS 'back-handed compliment' looks very like an arrow shot from the enemy's camp. There cannot be a doubt that the author, all along, professes no exalted opinion of Colzean, or of his or the Earl of Cassillis's adherents.

ME LORD CATHCAIRTT, &c.—P. 58.

THE persons present on this occasion were Allan, *fourth* Lord Cathcart, who married Margaret, daughter of John Wallace of Craigy, and whose son, Allan Master of Cathcart, married Isobel Kennedy, the fourth daughter of the "auld"

¹ See Prefatory Notice to this work.

Laird of Bargany, (obit 1597;) John Wallace of Craigie; and John Vans of Barnbarroch, knight,¹ son of Sir Patrick Vans of Barnbarroch, knight, who married Lady Catharine, second daughter of Gilbert, *third* Earl of Cassillis.

ACCUMPANYITT WITH MONY NOBILL MEN AND FREINDIS.—IBID.

IT was by no means unusual, in those troublesome times, for parties accused of crimes to come forward to the bar, attended by numbers of influential persons, as ‘prolocutors,’ or ‘fore-speakers,’ for the purpose of showing the strength of their interest. In many instances,² this practice was carried to such an excess, that the ends of justice were frustrated, by the Judge and Assise being intimidated in the discharge of their duty. At length, the pannel’s coming forward with armed attendants, &c was abolished, by the solemn interference of the legislature. In the present instance, on Nov. 23, 1603, the Lord Advocate ‘proteftis that this dyet may continew, *in respect of the grit diforder of the Hous (the Court of Justiciary) this day.*’³ The ‘Preloquoutouris for the pannell,’ at the earlier *diets* of Court, were (besides their Counsel) the Lairds of *Lainshaw, Rowallan, Auchinleck, Blair, Caldwell, Bombie, Blair younger, Hazelhead, William Mure of Randerston*, and their respective followers. None of these gentlemen appeared at the final Trial, which seems strongly to argue their belief of Auchindrayne’s and his son’s guilt. They would not have thus deserted their friend, when their countenance and assistance were most needed.

SCHO PURCHEST AND DISCHARGITT OF THE DAY.—P. 59.

LADY COLZEANE procured the *diet* to be continued to a farther time—or rather, perhaps, ‘deserted the diet’ against Auchindrayne, *pro loco et tempore*.

ZEID TO THE NEWORK.—IBID.

AUCHINDRAYNE left his own house of Auchindrayne, and went to Newark, the residence of his friend Duncan Crawford of Newark.

¹ He married Margaret, daughter of Uchtred Macdowall of Garthland. ² This remark is more especially applicable to the case of the inferior Criminal Tribunals, where the Court was frequently taken possession of by the adherents of the criminal. ³ See *Pitcairn’s Criminal Trials*, II. 565.

FORGADDERITT WITH ANE JAMES MWIR.—IBID.

He accidentally met with or rencountered this person, without 'setting' for, or waylaying him.

AUCHINDRAYNE, SUSPECTING EWILL, WALD NOT CUM, &c.—P. 60.

THE old proverb holds true here, 'Ill doaris are ill dreadaris!'

THROW THE CRAIG, ABONE.—P. 61.

HIS horse was wounded through the fleshy upper part of the neck.

JAMES STEWARTT, SONE TO THE LAST CHANCELLAR.—IBID.

SIR JAMES STEWART of Killeith, was the eldest son of Captain James Stewart of Bothwell-muir, some time Earl of Arran, and Lord Chancellor of Scotland. Sir James was afterwards created Lord Ochiltrec—and married, 1st, Margaret, daughter of Uchtred Macdowall of Garthland, and 2dly, Mary Livingston. See note to p. 66 (p. 134.)

TAK THAME TO DEFEND THE CLOISE.—IBID.

As their only remaining chance of holding out against their besiegers, they betook themselves to defend the enclosures, viz. the court-yard, &c., which surrounded the house.

THE REST, THIS JOHNE DIK, &c.—P. 62.

PROBABLY 'the rest' is here employed in the sense of Fr. *au reste*, or *de reste*, viz. besides, finally, as for the rest, &c.

THOMAS DALRUMPILL OF STAIR.—P. 63.

THIS only imports that he was of the family of Stair. He was designed in the Records of the Secret Council, 'brother to the Laird of Stair,' and is likewise so styled a few lines below. This mode of designation is in some degree still used,

colloquially, in Scotland, but is very incorrect, and is besides apt to lead to serious mistakes.

TUIK HIM TO CRAIGNEILL.—IBID.

CRAIGNEILL was one of the residences of the Earl of Cassillis.

THRID AND SECUNDIS OF KINNE.—IBID.

THE Earl and Cassillis and Dalrymple were within the second and third degrees of consanguinity.

TAK JOHNE DIK BE THE HAND, &c.—P. 65.

THIS short sentence forcibly explains the indelible disgrace which was then considered as infallibly attaching to the very idea of being reconciled to a feudal antagonist, or of compounding a deadly feud, otherwise, than by an onset and the slaughter of the offending party or some of his kin or adherents. This feeling was of course greatly exasperated in a case like the present, where the feud was aggravated tenfold by the murder of the chief.

THE AULD LAIRD OF BLAIRQUHANNE DEPAIRTTIT.—IBID.

SIR JOHN KENNEDY, the Laird whose death is here alluded to, married Lady Margaret, *seventh* daughter of William *fourth* Earl Marischall.

THE ELDEST WES MAREYIT TO ME LORD WCHILTRIE.—P. 66.

MARGARET KENNEDY, eldest daughter of Sir John Kennedy of Blairquhan, married Andrew, *third* Lord Stewart of Ochiltree; who sold the lordship to his cousin, Sir James Stewart of Killeith; and thereupon resigned the title in his favour. He got the same confirmed by King James VI, Jul. 30, 1615. See note to p. 61 (p. 133.)

SCHO BEING SEIK OF THE EITTIK.—IBID.

THE disorder under which Lady Bargany laboured, was what was commonly

called 'the *hectic* sickness, or pulmonary consumption. O. Fr. *Etiqué*, denoting a 'wasting' or 'decline,' as this disease is still expressively termed, in Scotland. The word is thus used by *Bellenden*, in his *Chronicles* (B. ix. c. i.); 'Ambrose King of Britonis fell in ane dwynand feiknes, namyt the *ethik* feuer.' It is almost needless to remark that the term is now entirely obsolete, not having been made use of for above a century.

BENAND, QUHA SUCCEIDITT TO THAT OFFICE.—P. 67.

By this it is meant to be expressed that Hew Kennedy of Bennan was the person who was *legally* entitled to the office of Tutor, by virtue of his descent and near relationship to the young Laird of Bargany.

OFFERIT THE BARNIS MAREAGE, &c.—IBID.

THIS projected marriage to the Earl of Abercorn's daughter did not take place.

SETT WP ANE GLORIEOUS TOWME.—IBID.

THE tomb or monument here alluded to, is still in existence, and considering the indifferent quality of the materials, which have suffered much from the damp, &c. is still pretty entire. It is situated at the west end of the aisle, which had been erected by Lady Bargany for the reception of her husband's remains, immediately after his slaughter; and, as will be seen from the History, it was destined also, on the same day, to receive her own. This aisle was attached to the south side of the old kirk of Ballantrae, exactly in its centre; and is within the walls sixteen feet long, and fifteen feet broad. It stands south and north with the roof, three or four feet above the true pitch, and is slated.

On a hewn free-stone tablet, raised three feet and a half from the floor, are two recumbent figures of the Laird and Lady Bargany, with their heads lying towards the south. Above the figures is an ornamented canopy, supported by six pillars, which form the recess, three being situated at their heads, and three at their feet. These pillars recede behind each other obliquely; the first pair being perfectly cylindrical, the second octagonal, and the third square. A mural tablet is behind the figures, but the legend is entirely obliterated, owing to the

decay of the stone. Surmounting the pillars are various ornamental carvings; in the centre of which are Bargany's shield and coat armorial, with supporters, much effaced, but the dexter supporter appears to be a female with her arm extended, and the other a dragon. On two compartments, at each side of the arms, are the initials G. K. and I. S.; and on the capitals of each of the front pillars, to the south and north, are ciphered the same letters in Roman characters. Underneath the monument there is understood to be a family vault, in which these remains and those of others of the family are mouldering.

The above information has been taken by the Editor from notes kindly furnished to John W. Mackenzie, Esq. W.S. by Mr John Millar, post-office, Ballantrae.

THE HONOURIS AND ALL THE REST, &c.—IBID.

THE loss of the early records of the Court of the Lord Lyon, or Herald's College of Scotland, by a destructive fire, at the commencement of last century, unfortunately leaves us in considerable doubt as to the minutiae of the Funeral Ceremonies of Scotland, previous to the year 1700. However, from the information which does remain, it is obvious, that these solemnities were observed with all the pomp and circumstance of heraldic splendour; as may be inferred from a perusal of 'the Order of the Funerals of the high and potent Prince John, Duke of Rothes, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, the 23d day of August, 1681.'¹ Although this Ceremonial refers more immediately to the public funeral of a high Officer of State, yet similar solemnities were observed, in almost every instance, of the more private celebration of the obsequies of the nobility and lesser barons of the kingdom. Even to this day, among the wealthy, traces are to be found of a lingering desire for show and procession—and among the Scottish poor, one of their most earnest wishes is for a "decent burial," provision for which is frequently, or rather, is usually made, many years before that event occurs.

There cannot be a doubt that every funeral of a person of rank was marshalled by heralds and their pursuivants, &c. The custom of funeral escutcheons being hung upon the walls of the parish church, or family vault, and on the front of the

¹ *Nisbet's Heraldry*, II. 146, *Ext. ornaments*. See also *Kincaid's Plates of this Funeral Procession*, published along with 'the Riding of the Scots Parliament,' &c.

mansion-house, &c. is the last remnant of former heraldic funeral pomp, which has been handed down to us. These still continue to be pretty generally observed by the nobility, and by the heads of ancient and honourable families.

Besides numerous banners, gumpheons, pennoncles or pencils, standards, banners, &c. there were borne in procession the great gumpheon, or mort-head, the pencil of honour, the colours of the deceased, the great mourning banner, the spurs, gauntlets, corslet, targe, helmet, wreath, the coronet (if a nobleman,) and the sword; each of the last 'honours' borne upon a spear by a gentleman; the war-horse, the mourning-horse, covered with black cloth, the mort-cloth, the canopy, &c. The procession having reached the church or burial vault, there was usually a funeral sermon, or oration, pronounced; and before the body was deposited in the grave, a herald declared the styles, &c. of the deceased. On great occasions, the procession returned in a reversed order, after the interment had been concluded; and in almost every case, as many individuals who were present at the funeral obsequies had come from great distances, a banquet concluded the solemnities of the day. But it must not be concealed, that even such grave occasions as these, often terminated in feud and bloodshed; for the presence of such a mixed assemblage was often the means of reviving old animosities, which were by no means allayed by the unmeasured libations poured out in honour of their departed friend.

It would be out of place to enter into too minute a detail of the whole of the ancient funeral solemnities, in a work of this nature; but it may be inferred, from the instance of the Laird of Bargany's funeral, where, besides persons of inferior rank, there were "ane thousand horfe, of gentilmenne!" that such solemnities were conducted in a very magnificent and costly manner, and that they were often ruinous to the heir.

THAIR WES THAIR OFF NOBILL MENNE, &c.—P. 68.

THE company present at this magnificent funeral consisted, among others, of HUGH, *fifth* EARL OF EGLINTOUN; JAMES MASTER OF PAISLEY, eldest son of Lord Claud Hamilton, Lord Paisley, who was created BARON ABERCORN, Apr. 5, 1603, and EARL, Jul. 10, 1606; ROBERT, *second* EARL OF WINTON; ROBERT,

fourth LORD SEMPILL; ALLAN, *fourth* LORD CATHCART; SIR HUGH CAMPBELL OF LOUDOUN, Sheriff of Ayr, who had been created LORD CAMPBELL OF LOUDOUN, Jan. 30, 1601; SIR JAMES STEWART OF KILLEITH, LORD OCHILTREE. (See Notes to pages 61 and 66.) SIR ROBERT MACLELLAN OF BOMBIE, who was afterwards appointed one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to Kings James VI, and to Charles I. He was created LORD KIRKCUDBRIGHT, May 25, 1633; having married, 1st, Margaret, *sixth* daughter of Sir Mathew Campbell of Loudoun—and, 2dly, Mary Montgomery, daughter to Hugh Viscount Airds, in Ireland; JOHN KENNEDY of *Blairquhan*, who married Margaret, third daughter of Sir Hugh, Lord Campbell of Loudoun; SIR UCHTRED MACDOWALL of *Garthland*, before noticed; THOMAS KENNEDY of *Armillan*, &c. &c.

THE BANNER OF REWENDGE.—IBID.

ALTHOUGH this is not the only instance, which might readily be cited, of a BANNER OF REVENGE having been carried in procession, for the purpose of exciting and stirring up others to avenge the cause of the departed, the Editor has not been able to satisfy himself, that this *necessarily* formed a component part of a proper Heraldic Funeral, where the deceased had been Murdered, or slain in a feud or quarrel. Such an event, doubtlessly, occurred after the Murder of King Henry Daruley, where a similar Banner was triumphantly paraded through the streets of Edinburgh, bearing upon it a figure of the infant Prince, (afterwards King James VI,) with the same motto as is mentioned in the text inscribed upon it; but that exhibition was quite unconnected with any *Funeral* solemnity. At all events, it cannot be denied, that no stronger or more appropriate excitement can well be figured than this, to work upon the passions of the friends and followers of a feudal Baron; and to induce them, with heart and hand, to unite in pursuing, with the most rancorous hostility, the aggressor and his adherents.

Owing to a combination of unfortunate events, the once great and powerful FAMILY OF BARGANY never recovered the shock thus occasioned, by the sudden death of Gilbert Kennedy, the gallant and brave individual, whose exploits are dwelt upon with such odour, by the writer of this anonymous History.

SULD CUM TO THE BAIRNIS WSE, FOR LOWSSING, &c.—IBID.

THE relations of the young Laird wished that the Title-deeds of the Estates should be lodged in the hands of four responsible individuals, and that the entire Rental should be preserved unbroken, to be appropriated for the heir's benefit; and, amongst other purposes, to be applied towards redeeming the lands, which had been mortgaged, for money borrowed by the late Laird, to maintain his rank and dignity. All their endeavours to maintain the family estates, however, proved ineffectual, as is hinted at in the preceding Note.

QUHILL HE QUYATT THE OWER BENAND.—P. 69.

AUCHINDRAYNE was once more imprisoned, in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, until he *quitted* or renounced his Lease of Over Bennan.

THE STEWARTT OFF CORCORBERIE.—IBID.

THE Steward or Sheriff of the Stewartry of Kirkeudbright.

LUTT THE SAMIN PASS, FOR NWLL DEFENSE.—P. 70.

It is stated, that, through the Laird of Ardmillan's parsimony and timidity, he permitted the steps which Josias Stewart was taking, to 'pass in absence'—in consequence of his failing to appear and resist them.

THE AULD LADY BARGANY DIED.—IBID.

THIS venerable Lady was Dame Agnes Montgomery, sister to Hugh, *third* Earl of Eglinton, and Dowager of Thomas Kennedy, 'the auld Laird' of Bargany, who died Nov. 7, 1597.

ANE FREIND OF HIS, CALLIT SIR HEW MONTGOMERY.—IBID.

SIR HEW MONTGOMERY of Airds, who was afterwards created VISCOUNT OF AIRDS, and EARL OF MOUNT ALEXANDER, in Ireland. For an account of the family of this Nobleman, see *Lodge's* and *Archdall's* Irish Peerage.—*Playfair's* British Family Antiquities, &c.

THE FOULLVEIR.—P. 71.

THIS most probably refers to the lane or road which was anciently called THE FOUL VENNEL; but is now known, in AIR, as *the Carrick Vennel*. See Descriptions of Carrick, No. III, &c. of the following *Appendix*.

THE GUDMAN OF THREFF.—IBID.

HE is named George Ferguson, in the Records of Privy Council. See *Appendix* to this History, No. I.

THE PROVEST AND SUM WITH HIM.—IBID.

THE Provost of Air, at this time, was David Fergushill. Adam Stewart had been Provost, from Michaelmas 1606 to Michaelmas 1607.

THAY WER RED.—IBID.

THROUGH the interference of the Provost of Air and his friends, they were *red*, or separated, &c. The settling of such quarrels, in those days, was by no means an enviable task. The *redding-straik* is still proverbially considered to be one of the deadliest blows delivered in the *tuilzie*.

THAY THRIE HAD SLAYNE HIM.—IBID.

HERE the MS. unfortunately terminates abruptly, at a most interesting period. See Prefatory Notice to the History.



APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND, RELATING TO THE FEUDS AND CONFLICTS RECORDED IN THE PRECEDING 'HISTORIE OF KENNEDYIS'—THE MURDERS OF SIR THOMAS KENNEDY OF COLZEAN, WILLIAM DALRYMPLE, &c.—THE PROSECUTION OF THE LAIRD OF AUCHINDRAYNE, &c.

- (i.) WARRANT OF PRIVY COUNCIL, (*apud Edinburgh, decimo tercio Decembris, 1601,*) commanding THE EARL OF CASSILLIS to set MURE OF AUCHINDRAYNE and others at liberty.

FORSAMEKILL as it is vnderstand to the Lordis of Secrete Counfall, that at the lait CONFLICT and Combat, quhilk hapnit and fell out betuix JOHNNE ERLE OF CASSILLIS, and certane his freindis, on the ane pairt ; and GILBERT KENNEDY OF BARGANY, and certane his freindis, on the vther pairt, vpoun the ellevint day of December instant ; the said Erle tuik and apprehendit MURE OF AUCHINDRANE, DAVID KENNEDY of *Maxuelstoun*, and certane vthers of the said Laird of Auchindrane and Barganyis seruandis ; and presentlie hes thame in his custodie and keiping : And in respect of the Slauchter and bluid quhilk hapnit and fell out at the said Conflict, it is verie suspitious that the said personis could be sufferit to remane in the powar and handis of the said Erle. THAIRFOIR, the saidis Lordis Ordavis Letteris to be direct, chargeing the said *Erle of Cassillis* to desist and ceis fra all proceeding aganis the personis foirfaidis, tane and apprehendit be him at the said Conflict, be vertew of his office of Bailzerie, or of ony powar or commiffioun grantit to him for that effect ; dischargeing him thairof, and of his office in that pairt : As alswa, chargeing the said Erle to caus sett

the said *Laird of Auchindrane* and *David Kennedy of Maxvelstoun*, and all vtheris perfonis tane be him at the said Conflict, at frie libertie, within the toun of Air, without ony violence or harme to be maid to thame be the way, within tuentie foure houris nixt efter the charge; vnder the pane of rebellious, &c. And, gif he failzie, &c., to denunce him rebell, &c.

(ii.) WARRANT OF PRIVY COUNCIL, (*apud Halyruidhous, quarto, Februarij, 1607,*) to denounce JOHN MURE of *Auchindrayne* and others.

SEDERUNT.

Lennox,	Fyvic,	Lowdown,	Kinlofs,	Previe feill,	Kilfyth,
Chancellor,	Vchiltrie,	Maifter of El-	Haliruidhous,	Aduocat,	Tracquair,
Angus,	Newbottle,	plingstoun,	Thefaurar,	Collectour,	Brunt Iland,
Mar,	Spynie,	Rofs,	Comptrollar,	Clericus Regiftri,	Sir Patrik Mur-
Wyntoun,	Roxburgh,	Dunkeld,	Justice-Clerk,	Elimofinar,	ray.

ANENT oure fouerane lordis Letteris, raifed at the instance of Sir George Home of Spott, knycht, his Maieftis Thefaurer, and Mr Thomas Hammiltoune of Drumcairne, his Maieftis Aduocat, for his hienes enterefe; makand mentioun: That quhair, vpon the elleuint day of December instant, *JOHNE MURE of Auchindrane*, Thomas Kennedy of Drummurchy, Hew Kennedy of Bennan, Walter Mure of Cloncard, Hector Kennedy in Bargany, Johne M^calexander in Auchingregane, Thomas M^calexander his broder, James Bannatyne in Chapeldonane, Johne Cathcairt of Carlton, Jone Cathcart younger of Carlton, John Ecclis of Kildonane, Williame Irwing, Thomas Wallace feruitour to the Laird of Bargany, Johne M^calexander of Dalreoch, Thomas Dalrumpill brother to the Laird of Stair, Gilbert Kennedy in Pynmachir, Gilbert Ramfay feruitour to the Laird of Bargany, Mofes Lokhart brother to the Laird of Bar, David Kennedy in Maxvelstone, Alexander Kennedy fone to Hew Kennedy in Craigneill, Robert Kennedy feruitour to Walter Mure of Cloncard, Mairtene Wilfoun in Newark, Robert Campbell in Carmychell, Williame Cauldwell of Lochirmofs, Williame Kennedy in Garfer, Johne Mure of Craigskeane, Johne Mure in Quhytleysis, Robert Wallace of Holmiftoun, George Angus notar in Air, Symone Gilmour thair, Peter Hammiltoun thair, Andro Kennedy thair, Henry Dalrumpill thair, Hew Kennedy thair, James Blair thair, Johne Blair thair, George Dunbar thair, George M^calmont thair, James Dumbar thair, and . . . Kennedy cowpar thair, with convocatioun of his hienes leigeis, to the nowmer of . . . perfonis; all bodin in feir of weir, with jakis, corflettis, fecrettis, lancis, and vtheris waponis, *inuafive*, and with

muscattis, hacquebuttis, and pistolettis, prohibit to be worn by the laws of this realm, Actis of Parliament and Secrete Counfall, come furth of the burgh of Air, towardis the town of Mayboill, resoluit and disposit to haue attemptit some heich interpryse aganis JOHN ERLE OF CASSILLIS, in cais thay had found him vpoun the feildis: LYKE AS, thay persaving the said Erle and some of his frendis and fervandis to be vpoun the feildis, besyd the town of Mayboll, thay immediatlie set vpoun thame, schot and dischairgit a nowmer of muscattis, hacquebuttis and pistolettis amang thame, quhairwith thay slew vmq^{le} . . . Spence, maister of houshold to the said Erle, and hurt and woundit findrie vtheris of his fervandis: Quhairthrow, as thay have convocat his hienes leigis in armes, without powar or commissioun, sua haue thay violat his hienes lawis and Actis of Parliament, maid aganis the beiring and weiring of hacquebuttis and pistolettis; and with that, thay haue brokin his hienes peace, to the disturbance and schaikin lowfe of the hail estait of that cuntry, without remeid be prouydit. AND anent the charge gevin to the saidis JOHN MURE OF AUCHINDRANE, &c. to haue compeirit personallie, befoir the Kingis Maiestie and Lordis of Secrete Counfall, at ane certane day bigane, to haue anferit to the premiffes, and to haue vnderlyne sic ordour as sould haue bene tane thairanent; as alsua, tuicheing the obseruation of his hienes peace and keeping of guid reull and quyetnes in the cuntry, vnder the paine of rebellious and putting of thame to the horne: With certificatioun to thame, and (*if*) thay failzeit, Letteris sould be direct *simpliciter* to put thame thairto: Lyke as at mair lenth is contenit in the said Letteris, executionis, and indorfationis thairof. Qubilkis being callit, and the saidis Perfewaris compeirand personallie, and the saidis John Mure of Auchindrane, &c. being oftymes callit and not compeirand, the Lordis of Secrete Counfall thairfoir Ordains Letteris to be direct, to denunce thame rebellis, and put thame to the horne, and to escheit, &c.

(iii.) DECRET OF ABSOLVITOR, (*apud Haliruidhous, quinto Februarij, 1602.*) by THE PRIVY COUNCIL, *in favour of JOHN EARL OF CASSILLIS and others, 'for convocatioun of his hienes lieges, and beiring and weiring of hacquebuttis and pistolettis, breking of his hienes peace.'*

SEDERUNT.

Chancellor,	Fyvie,	Blantyre,	Secretar,	Prevey feill,	Kilfyth,
Ergyll,	Lowdoun,	Haliruidhous,	Comptrollar,	Aduocat,	Sir Patrik Murray,
Angus,	Roxburgh,	Thefaurar,	Collectour,	Tracquair,	Elimofinar.

ANENT our fouerane lordis Letteris, raifed at the instance of Sir George Home of Spot; knycht, his hienes thesaurer, and Mr Thomas Hammiltoun of Drumcainre, his Maiefteis Ad-uocat, for his hienes intereffe; makand mentioun: That quhair, vpon the ellevint day of December iuftant, JOHNE ERLE OF CASSILLIS, Johne Corrie of Kelwod, Hew Kennedy of Penquherry, Johne Daidfoun of Pennyglen, Oliver Baird of Culleinzie, Patrik M^cilveane elder of Gremmat, Johne M^cilveane 3ounger of Gremmat, Hew Kennedy of Garryhorne, vtherwayis callit *the Guidman of the Ballot*, George Fergusoun of Thraif, Alexander Schaw tutour of Gremmat, Johne Mure of Wodland, Johne Mure of Kingmarloch, Johne Dik of Barbeburie (Barbestoune), Hew Kennedy of Dangar, Anthone Kennedy 3ounger of Barfal-loch, Johne Mure merchant in Mynyboill (Maybole), Quintene Crawford 3ounger of Silli-holl, Johne Kennedy of Smetoun, William Kennedy of Turneberry, Johne Campbell in Burnefurde, Johne Smyth 3ounger in Caffillis, Johne Calderwode in Girmertoune, Johne Fultoune in Giltryhill, Johne Fultoune in Mofend, Alexander Baxter porter, William Harlaw hagbutter, Robert Fultoun in Giltryhill, Johne Fultoune in Bargennoch, Daid Fultoun his brother, Thomas Fultonne in Giltrie, Thomas Wode in Caffillis, Quintene Tod in Caffillis, James Daidfoun in Burnemoith, Johne Daidfoun his fone, Johne M^ccolmeftoun, Johne Malcolme in Blairbouy, Johne Bell in M^ccolmeftoune, Thomas Mortoune in Caffillis, Johne Mortoun his broder thair, Johne M^ccary thair, Johne Smyth in Dalruple-holme, Williame Huntar thair, James Corry in Bray of Dalruple, David M^cquhorta in Batlewand, William Campbell in Bra thair, Robert Cunynghame in Bateiftoun, Johne Smyth in Drumgoblis, Nicoll Bryce in Burnetoun, George Fary in Kirkjardone, Johne Dunfyth in Dalruple, Henry Huntar in Halfmerkland, Thomas Gray in Drumoir, Gilbert Henderfoun thair, Johne Daid-foun thair, Alexander M^cNydir thair, Hew Hammiltoun maltman thair, Fergus Strowane thair, Johne M^cJerrow thair, Thomas Wod in Craiginicroy, Donald Logane in Drumoir, Tho-mas M^cKewrey thair, Thomas Brill thair, Androw Cauldwell hacquebutter, Johne Chalmeris in Drimbane, Andro Home in Ladyburne, Johne Hammiltoun, fone to Mathow Hammiltoun in Drumbeg, Robert Chalmeris in Turneberry, Johne Egilfein thair, William Egilfeine his fone thair, James Dunlope in Jameftoun, Johne M^cilmvne in Auchinhervie, Patrik in Barlach, Patrik Hutchefoun merchand thair, Johne Johnftoun merchand thair, Mathow M^cgowne merchand thair, Robert Rowane merchand thair, Duncan Denaday (Kennedy?) merchand thair, Johne Cochrane merchand thair, Johne M^ccolme merchand thair, James Mure thair, Thomas Mure thair, David Mure tail3eour thair, Johne Mure tail3eour thair, Johne Mure cordynner thair, Thomas M^cWalter thair, Thomas M^cWalter merchand thair, Johne Kennedy notar thair, Olypher Rofs notar thair, James Kennedy in Loch-Spallendery, George Wilfoun in Mynyboill, Johne M^crea tail3eour, Johne Ecclis tail3eour thair, Johne

Gritrig fiefcheour thair, Charlis Rea tailzeour thair, Williame Mure tailzeour thair, Johne M^cclerie tailzeour thair, Gilbert M^cilweane fiefcheour, Thomas Gibfoun fmyth thair, James Gritrig fiefcheour, James M^cmurray fiefcheour, James M^cgraine falconer, Johne M^cgrane officer, James M^ccharray officer, Andro Cochrane thair, Hew Betoun drummer thair, James Richard thair, Johne Baird thair, James Baird fiefcheour, George Gibfoun maiffone, Johne Myllar fuord-flipper, Robert Myllar his fone, Johne Logy tailzeour, Hew Walker merchand, Hew Gray thair, Vmphray Stewart fiefcheour, Dauid M^calexander cordyner, Johne Wallace fmyth, Patrik Fergufoun horner, Johne M^cricher tailzeour, William M^cricher his fone, Gilbert M^cricher his fone, alfua Johne M^cricher cordyner thair, Hector Ramsay cordyner, Michaell Slowane cordyner, Archibald M^ccallone wrycht, Johne M^cmurry cordyner, Gilbert Kennedy fone to Duncan Kennedy merchand, Gilbert M^cskynnone cordyner, William Dauidfoun merchand, Johne ʒoung, Johne Duncane merchand, Andro M^cilwraith, Johne Mure at the Well thair, David M^cilmond thair, Daniell M^cilmond his brother, Johne Hog feruitour to Richart Spens,¹ Dauid Gray feruitour to Patrik Rippet,² Johne Blair feruitour to Andro Cunynghame, Alexander Forbes thair, Johne Girven in Mochrumhill, Johne Ramsay in Lairgis, James M^cgraine thair, Gilbert Montgomerie thair, Johne M^cgrane thair, Hew Kennedy in Drumdir, James Kennedy his brother, Gilbert M^cguffok feruitour to Hew Kennedy of Penquiberry, Dauid M^cilweane fiefcheour in Mayboll, James Sym faidlar thair, Thomas M^crichie, Andro Moreis, Patrick Moreis, James Kennedy fofter (forefter) in Dalrumple, Thomas Dik in Craufurdftoun, John Dik his fone, Johne Ahannay in Carfingtoune, Dauid Campbell in Drumoir, Henry M^cgreane in Carfintoune, Johne M^cJerrow in Hoilbous, Robert M^cgrew his fone, Robert M^cJerrow his fone, Dauid Craufurd feruitour to the Erle, Capitane Fofter,³ Mr Chrifall Cokburne, Patrick Rippet, Quinten Crawfurd, Mr William Boyd, Hew Pinango,⁴ William Flemyng, Thomas Kennedy, William M^cclaud, Dauid Girven, James, Andro Cunynghame, Dauid Cathcart and Arthur Kennedy, all men, tenants, fervandis, and proper dependaris vpon the faid Erle, with convocatioun of his Maieftis leigis, to the nowmer of hundreth perfonis, all bodin in feir of weir, with jakis, steilbonnettis, corflettis, lancis, and vtheris waponis invafue, and with hacquebuttis and piftolettis, prohibite to be worne be the lawis of this realme and Actis of Parliament; come in hostile and weirlyk maner, furth of the tonn of Mayboill, and lay at await for vni^q^{le} GILBERT KENNEDY of *Bargany*, his freindis and fervandis, as thay wer comeing the hie way fra the burgh of Air towards the faid Lairdis awne duelling hous, and invadit and perfewit thame of thair lyffis,

¹ Who was slain, and for whose slaughter proceedings were instituted before the High Court of Justiciary. See *Pitcairn's Trials*.

² The same person whose exploits are so frequently related in the 'Historie.'

³ See 'Historie,' p. 48, and *Illustrations*, p. 124.

⁴ See *Hist.* p. 46, and *Illust.* p. 123.

schot and dischairgit a nowmer of hacquebuttis and pistolettis at thame, quhairwith findrie of the said Laird of Barganyis cumpany wer hurt and woundit; and at that same tyme, thay schamefullie, cruellie, and vnmercifullie *stew the said vmq^e Gilbert Kennedy of Bargany: QUHAIRTHROW*, as thay haue convocat his hienes liegeis in airmes, without ony lauchfull Warrant or authoritie, sua haue thay violat his hienes lawis and Actis of Parliament maid aganis the beiring and weiring of hacquebuttis and pistolettis; and with that, thay haue brokin and dissoluit his hienes peace in that cuntrey: Quhairby mony inconvenientis are lyke to fall out, to the trouble and disquyeting of the hail cuntrey, without remeid be provydit. AND anent the chairge gevin to the saidis Johne Erle of Caffillis, *Capitane Johne Forrester*, Mr Cristopher Cokburne, Quintene Craufurd, Patrik Reidpeth, Williame Maitland, Williame Flemyng, Alexander Forbes, houfhold-men to the said Erle, Anthone Kennedy 3ounger of Balscheroch, Arthour Kennedy his brother, Mr Williame Boyd, Andro Cuninghame, Dauid Girvan, Thomas Kennedy, Dauid Cathcairt, Alexander Baxter, Williame Harlaw, Dauid Craufurd, Dauid Gray, Johne Blair, alsua his houfholdmen and servendis, Johne Corrie of Kelwode, Hew Kennedy of Penquhirry,¹ &c. to haue compeirit personallie: As alsua, anent the chairge gevin to the said Erle of Caffillis, to haue enterit and presentit the personis particularlie aboue writtin befor the Kingis Maiestie and Lordis of Secreit Counfall at ane certane day bigane, to haue anfuert to the premiffes, and to haue vnderlyne sic ordour as fould haue bene tane thairanent; as alsua, taicheing the obseruatioun of his hienes peace and keiping of guid ruell and quyetnes in the cuntrey, heirefter, vnder the paine of rebelloun and putting of thame to the horne, with certificatioun to thame and² thay failzeit, Letteris fould be direct *simpliciter* to put thame thairto; lyk as at mair lenth is contenit in the saidis Letteris, executionis, and indorfationis thair of. QUHILKIS being callit, and the saidis persfwaris compeirand personallie, and the said *Johne Erle of Caffillis* being lykwayis personallie present, for him self, and in name of the remauent defendaris foirsaidis; quha producit tua Commiffionis, subferyuit be his Maiestie, and past his hienes Register and Signet: The ane aganis *Blaquhane Younger*,³ Girvenmanis, Hew Kennedy of Bennan, Thomas his brother, and Walter Mure of Cloncard, quhais names ar infert in the said Commiffioun with his Maiesteis awne hand, knawing thair misdeidis, geving powar to the said Erle of Caffillis to convocat his hienes liegeis, and to searche, seik, tak, apprehend and persfwe, *with fyre and sword*, the personis aboue writtin, and to weir hacquebuttis and pistolettis to that effect; as the said Commiffioun, of the dait the nynt day of Julij, the 3eir of God I^m. Vj^c. and ane 3eir is, at lenth beiris: And the vther Commiffioun, direct to the said Erle, for the persfute, taking, and apprehending of *Robert Gor-*

¹ Here the remainder of the names are repeated.

² If.

³ Blairquhan.

doun of *Barnerino*, Alexander Gordoun of the Hillis, Williame M^cneilie, Alexander M^ckie of Balfeir, and Thomas Kennedy of Drummurchy, as suspect guilty of Murthour, Oppressioun, and Resflett of Thift; as in the said Commiffioun, geving powar to the said Erle to convocat his hienes liegeis, affiege houffis, raise fyre, and persue the saidis personis with all extremitie, and beiring dait the tuentie-ane day of July I^m.Vj^e. and ane, at lenth is contenit: Be vertew of the quhilkis Commiffionis, the said Erle allegit, that he had lauchfullie proceidit in the haill action aboue writtin, quhairvpoun he wes accuset, seing the said *Thomas Kennedy of Drummurchy* and the said *Walter Mure of Cloncard*, and dyuerse vtheris his Maiesteis rebellis, vpone quhome the said Erle presentlie productit Horning, deulie execute and regiftrat, and quha standis zit at the horne vnrelaxt, wer present and vpoun the grund with the said vng^e *Gilbert Kennedy of Bargany*, the tyme foirfaid; and the said Erle, being in executioun of his Maiesteis Commiffionis, in searching and feiking of the said Thomas, and of the remanent personis thairin contenit, all that fell out in that mater wes lauchfull. QUHAIRUNTO it wes anfuert be the said Mr Thomas Hammiltoun, that the said first Commiffioun can be na Warrant nor authoritie to the said Erle; becaus that lang befor the committing of the crymes aboue writtin, quhairvpoun he is now accusit, the same Commiffioun wes dischairgit be his Maiestie, for the haill personis thairin contenit, except Young Blairquhane; and lauchfull intimatioun and publication wes maid to the said Erle of the said dischairge, lang befor the said tyme, viz. in the moneth of August lastbypast: quhilk the said Aduocat referrit to the said Erles aith: And sua, in respect of that dischairge, and that the said Laird of Blairquhane Younger wes not in cumpany with the said Laird of Bargany the tyme foirfaid, the same Commiffioun can be na Warrant to the said Erle: And as to the last Commiffioun, it wes anfuert be the said Aduocat, that the same can be na sufficient Warrant to the said Erle; becaus the same Commiffioun wes not deulie regiftrat aganis the said Thomas Kennedy of Drummurchy, bot his name infert thairin, lang efter the same wes past the Register and Signet: And thair was na powar nor licence contenit in the said last Commiffioun for beiring and weiring of hacquebuttis and pistolettis; and seing his Maiesteis Register is the reull be the quhilk the said Commiffioun sould have been directit, the same can be na Warrant to the said Erle: Vnto the quhilk it wes replyt be the said Erle, that, albeit the first Commiffioun wes dischairgit aganis the haill personis contenit thairin, except *Young Blaquhane*, zit it stude in full force and effect aganis him; and he being his Maiesteis rebell, and continewing disobedient to his Maiestie, and being a ordinary hantar and keipar of cumpany with the said Laird of Bargany, oftymes of befor and senfyne, and suspectit to haue bene with him that day, he had gude Warrant and powar to searche him quhaireuer he mycht get kuawlege of his being:

And as to the said laft Commiffioun, it wes replyit be the said Erle that he had a fpecial Warrant and direction fra his Maieftie, to the Keipar of the Register, to register the said Commiffioun, as it wes productit to the Register; quhilk Warrant he producit befor the saidis Lordis; fua that it was lauchfull to him to infert ony names thairin, quha wer rebellis, or guilty of sic crymes, in his plesour: And albeit thair wes na mentioun maid in the laft Commiffioun of hacquebuttis and pistolettis, zit, in respect of the first Commiffioun standing vndifchargeit, as said is, and that the laft Commiffioun gaif him powar to vse all weirlyk ingyne, quibilk he could deuysse, for apprehensoun of the personis thairin contenit; the executioun of the same, in forme and maner as it fell out, was lauchfull: And forder, it wes replyit be the said Erle, that he being the ordinar Judge and Magistrat of the cuntrey, and not a privat perfone, thair fould na sic difcharge haue bene purchest, quhill¹ first he had bene wairnit to the geving thair-of, and that the personis, in quhais fauour the same wes grantit, had gevin thair obedience to his Maieftie, and purgit thame selffis of the Horningis quhilkis thay vnderlay. With the quhilkis Anfueris and Replyis, and dyuerse vtheris the reffonis and allegationis of baith the saidis pairteis, the Lordis of Secrete Counfell being weill and ryplie advyset,—THE LORDIS of Secrete Counfall FINDIS and DECLAIRIS the tua Commiffionis aboue written, productit be the said Erle, to be guid, valid, and fufficient; and that theirby he had gude powar and authoritie to fearch and feik the saidis personis, and vse the same Commiffionis. AND thairfoir, the saidis Lordis Affoilzeis² *fimpliciter* the saidis Defenderis fra that part of the saidis Letteris, tuicheing the convocatioun of his hienes liegeis, and beireing and weiring of hacquebuttis and pistolettis, and breking of his hienes peace: And Decernis thame quyte thairfra in all tyme comeing, and of all offence (that) may be impute to him, in the vsing of the saidis Commiffionis.

(iv.) ACT OF PRIVY COUNCIL, *The Laird of Colzeane (James Kennedy)*
against *William McPhadrik*.

ANENT our fouerane lordis Letteris, reafit at the instance of JAMES KENNEDY of *Culzeane*, makand mentioun: That quhair, albeit his Maieftie, be the space of aucht yeiris fyne, maid and fet furth diuerse edictis and Proclamatiounis, prohibiting and difchargeing all his heynes liegeis, that nane of thame fould reffett, fupplie, nor intercommoun with *Thomas Kennedy*,

¹ Until.

² Absolves; acquits.

³ *Regist. Secr. Conc. (Acta)*, Aug. 3, 1609.

Thomas McAlexander, Thomas Wallace, and William Irving, during the tyme of their rebellious and remaneing at the horne, for the odious, cruell, and detestable Murthour of vmq^{le} Sir Thomas Kennedy of Culzeane, father to the said complenair, committit be thame, in maner specifit in the said Proclamatioun, vnder certane panes mentionat thairintill: Nocht-withstanding, it is of treuth, that *William McPhedrice*, seruitour to the Laird of Girvanmanis, hes continewallie, and almaist ilk day fen the dait of the said Proclamatioun, aganis the tenour of the same, reffett, suppleit, and intercommonit with the said *Thomas McAlexander*, and remanent rebellis abouenameit, within his awin duelling-houfe in Air; has keipit mony tryftis and meitingis with him, as namelie, vpoun the xxvj Junij, I^m. Vj^c. and aucht yeiris, the said Thomas McAlexander being in his dwelling hous in Air; and informatioun thairof being maid to *JOHNE ERLL OF CASSILLIS* and the said Complenair, and thay haueing warrand, power, and commissioun for the perfute of the said Thomas McAlexander, and being than vpoun the feildis agaitward¹ towards him, it is of treuth that the said William McPhedrice, being vpoun the knawlege and counfall of the said Erll and the said Complenaris said purpois aganis the said Thomas, he lap on horse and convoyit him self fecritelie away to the said hous, quhair the said Thomas wes for the tyme, and thair intercommvnt with him, reveillit and discloft vnto him the said purpois and plat layd down for his perfute: And that he mycht the more sauffie eschew,¹ the said William McPhedrice horfit him on his awin horse, and pat him away; in heich and proud contempt of his Maieftis auctoritie and lawis. For the quhilk; the said Williame aucht to be perfewit and pvnist, in his persone and guidis, to the terrour of vtheris to commit the lyke heirafter. And anent the ccharge gevin to the said William McPhedrice to haue compeirit personalie before the Lordis of Secrite Counfall this present thrid day of August instant, to haue ansuerit to this complaint, and to haue hard and sene sic ordour tane thairanent, as appertent; vnder the pane of rebellion and puting of him to the horne: with certificatioun to him and² he failzet, Letteris sould be direct *simpliciter* to put him thairto; lyke as at mair lenth is contenit in the saidis Letteris, executionis, and indorsationis thairof; quhilkis being callit, and the said perfewar compeirand personalie, and the said Defender being oftymes callit, and not compeirand, The Lordis of Secrite Counfall thairfoir Ordanis Letteris to be direct to Officearis of airmes, schireffis in that pairt, charging thame to pas and denunce the said Williame McPhedrice his Maieftis rebell, and to put him to the horne; and to eschete, &c.

¹ On the road or *gait* to apprehend him.

² Escape.

³ *An*, if.

(v.) ACT OF PRIVY COUNCIL, *The Kingis Aduocat against Johne Mure.*¹

ANENT our fouerane lordis Letteris, reasit at the instance of Sir Thomas Hammiltoun of Bynnie, knycht, aduocat to our fouerane lord, for his hienes interesse, makand mentioun : That quhair the cruell, unworthie, and detestabill Murthour of v̄mq^{le} SIR THOMAS KENNEDY of *Culzeane, knycht*, and of v̄mq^{le} WILLIAME DALRUMPLE, sone to Williame Dalruple in Aire, haueing thir mony zeiris bigane lyne obscure and hid, and no perfyte discouerie nor knowledge being had of these who wer the cheiff and principall diuifaris, practizaris, and conspiratouris in the fame Murthour, the said Aduocat is now informed that the perfonis following, thay ar to say, JOHNNE MURE, cook in Auchindrane, *Thomas Wallace*, seruitour to Auchindrane, *Andro M^cAlexander*, sometyme seruitour to *James Bellindane*² in Chapildonane, *James M^ccaig*, sone to Adam M^ccaig, in Girvane, and *George Small*, in Plesance, doeth knaw something in that mater, and can gif some licht, evidence, and probable presumpcion and circumstanceis, for cleiring of the fame : Quhairfore, necessar it is, that thay be examinat heirvpone, in presence of the Lordis of his heynes Preuey Counfall. AND anent the charge gevin to the saidis Jolne Mure, cook, Thomas Wallace, Andro M^cAlexander, James M^ccaig, and George Small, in Plesance, to haue compeirit personalie, befor the Lordis of Secrite Counfall, this present xx day of Junij instant, to haue anfuert to fuche thingis as sould haue bene speirit at thame tuitching the Murthour of the perfonis soirfaidis, vnder the pane of rebelioun and puting of thame to the horne ; with certificatioun, &c. The Lordis ordanis Letteris to be direct, &c. chairgeing to pas and denunce the said perfonis, who compeirit not, his Maiesteis rebellis, and put thame to the horne ; and to eschete, &c.³

(vi.) SUSPENSION, *James Bannatyne, in Chapeldonall.*⁴

ANENT oure fouerane lordis Letteris, reasit at the instance of *James Bannatyne in Chapeldonall*, makand mentioun : That quhair as, he is informed he is denuncit rebell and put to

¹ *Reg. Secr. Conc. (Acta)*, Jun. 20, 1611. ² Bannatyne. At this period the name Bannatyne was indifferently spelt, Ballendyne, Bellenden, Bannatyne, and Ballantyne. ³ A similar entry occurs, of the same date, to denounce 'THOMAS MURE, sone to (*Johne*) *Mure of Auchindrayne*, and ANDRO SINCLAR, half-brother to the *Laird of Auchindrane*, for not appearing to answer at ane certane day bygane.'
⁴ *Regist. Secr. Conc. (Acta)*, Sep. 27, 1611.

the horne, be virtew of Letteris, raift at the instance of *Johne Erll of Caffillis* and Sir Thomas Hammiltoun of Bynnie, kny^t, his Maiefteis Aduocat for his heynes intereffe, ffor the complenair his allegeit not compeiring perfonallie before the Lordis of Secrite Counfall, at ane certane day bygane, to haue anfuerit to ane complaint maid be the faid Erll and Lord Aduocat vpoun him, tuicheing his allegit beiring and weiring of hagbuttis and piftolettis, and inuaiding and perfewing of *Hew Kennedy of Garrihorne* and *Thomas Mcquhary*, boith feruitouris to the faid Erll, and fchooting and difchairing of piftolettis at thame, &c.

THE LORDS fufpended the faid Letters, *fimpliciter*, on the ground of Bannatynes not having been cited to appear, &c.

No. II.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, AS TO THE FORFEITURE OF THOMAS KENNEDIE OF DRUMMURCHIE, FOR THE BURNING OF AUCHINSOULL,—MURDER OF SIR THOMAS KENNEDY, &c.

(i.) THE FORFALTRIE of *Thomas Kennedie*.

Apr. 26, 1604.—SIR THOMAS HAMILTONE, King's Advocate, took instruments of the Production of the Summons of Treafon and executions, &c. in Parliament.¹

Jul. 11, 1604.—The Summons and other documents were again produced in Parliament,² which were of new verified in prefence of the Lord Commiffioner, (John Earl of Montrofe,) and haill Eftaittis: And ficlyk, the faid Aduocat producet Lettres of Relaxatioun, relaxand the faid *Thomas Kennedie* frome all proces of Horning led and deducet aganis him, for quhatfumeuir caufe. And thaireftir, the faid *Thomas Kennedie* being thryfe callit at the tolbuith windo, to haue anfuerit to the faid Summondis of Treaffoun, he comperit nocht to anfuer thairto, and thairfoir the faid Aduocat (eftir that the foirfaid caus of the faid Summondis of Treaffoun wes fundin relevant be the faidis haill Eftaittis aganis the faid Thomas Kennedie of Drummurchie) ffor preving of the pointis of the faid Summondis of Treaffoun aganis the faid Thomas Kennedie, and of the reffoun and caus contenit thairin, repetit the Depofitiounes of the Witneffes reffaut, admittit, fworne, and examinat in prefens of the faidis haill Eftaittis vpoun the foirfaid Reffone and caufe; and alfe repetit the notorietie of the fact

¹ *Acta Parl.* IV. 260² *Ibid.* 267.

of the Burning, and the said Thomas Kennedie acknowlegeing his awin giltines, and taking of the saidis crymes vpoun him, throw being fugitiue, and denuncit Rebell, for nocht comperance befor our said fouerane lordis Justice and Lordis of his hienes Privie Counfall *respectiue*, in maner contenit in the Lettres of Horning raifit thairvpoun : And lykwayis, the said Aduocat producit diuerse vtheris writtis and probatiounes, for prouing of the said Summondis of Treaffoun, and desyrit the saidis Estaittis of Parliament to advyse the foirsaidis probatiounes, and to gif furth thair Dome and Sentence thairintill, according to justice. And thaireftir, the foirsaidis hail probatiounis and Summondis of Treaffoun being red, hard, sene and confiderit be the saidis Estaittis, and they thairwith being ryplie advyfit, the saidis hail Estaittis of Parliament FINDIS, Decernis, and Declaris that the said Thomas Kennedie of Drummurchie has committit Treaffoun, in Raifing of the said Fyre, and Burning of the said Place of AUCHIN-SOULL, in maner specifeit in the foirsaid Summondis : AND thairfoir, Decernis and Ordanis THE DOME vnderwrittin to be pronuncit and gevin forth aganis him, be the mouth of Dauid Lyndefay, dempster : Off the quhilk Dome the tennour followis.

DOME. This Courte of Parliament schawes for Law, that the said THOMAS KENNEDIE of Drummurchie hes committit Treaffoun in Raifing of Fyre and Burning of the said Place of Auchinfull, pertenyng to the said Duncane Craufurde, the tyme and in maner specefeit in the said Summondis of Treaffoun persewit be his hienes said Aduocat, for his grace entres, aganis him : And thairfoir Findis and Declaris, That the said THOMAS KENNEDIE hes amittit and tynt, and Foirfaltit for euir, all his landis, heretages, rowmes, possessionis, gudis, and geir quhatfumeuir, belanging to him ony maner of way, and quhilkis he hes, had, nicht haue, or clame, within this Realme of Scotland : And Decernis the famin to haue appertenit and to appertene to our said fouerane lord, to be confiscat, and to remane with his hienes, as his propertie, in all tyme cumming. And als, Findis and Declaris, that the said THOMAS KENNEDIE hes amittit and tynt his fame, honouris, and dignitie : And he to be pvnishit as ane Tratour, conforme to the Lawes of this realme. And this I gif for Dome.

(ii.) THE SUMMONDIS OF TRESSOUN *of vmq^{le}* WALTER MURE OF CLONCARDE, *pass fra, simpliciter, be our fouerane Lordis Aduocat.*¹

Jul. 11, 1604.—THE quhilk day Maister Thomas Rollok, depute for Sir Thomas Hamyltoun of Monkland, knycht, Aduocat to our fouerane Lord, and in his hienes name reproducit, in presens of ane nobill and potent lord, Johne Erle of Montrose, Lord Grahame and

¹ *Acta Parl.* IV. 271.

Makdok, Great Commiffionar of this prefent Parliament, and in prefens of the baill Eftaittis thairof, the Summondis of Treaffoun vnderwrittin ; quhilkis wer producit be the faid Aduocat, of befoir, at Edinburgh, in prefens of the Lordis of Articlis, vpoun the tuentie aucht day of Aprile laft bipaft : Off the quhilk Summondis of Treaffoun the tennour followes.¹

[SUMMONS OF TREASON *againft Thomas Kennedy of Drummurchie and Walter Mure of Cloncarde.*²]

JACOBUS, Dei Gracia Rex Anglorum, Scotorum, Gallorum et Hibernorum, &c. Fideique defenfor : Dilectis noftris Leoni Regi Armorum, Albanie, Snawdown, Merchemont, Rothefay, Hay, Rofs, Bute, Carrik, Ormond, Vnicorne, figniferis ; Dauid Bryfoun, Robert Stewart, Alexandro Dowglas et Jacobo Chalmeris, clauigeris noftris ; necnon Joanni Ferguffoun et Joanni Wilkefoun, nuncijs, et eorum cuilibet, coniunctim et diuifim. Vobis precipimus et mandamus quatenus legitime fummoncatis THOMAM KENNEDIE *de Drummurchie*, fratrem germanum quondam Gilberti Kennedie de Barganie, perfonaliter, fi ejus perfonalem prefentiam habere poteritis, feu aliter apud locum fui domicilij et habitationis ; ac etiam apud cruces forales burgorum noftrorum de Air, Irving, Mayboll, ac apud portus noftros de Air et Leith, et alia loca neceffaria, fuper premonitione fexaginta dierum, eo quod dictus Thomas de prefenti extra regnum noftrum Scotie morari dicitur. Necnon fummoncatis legitime ROBERTUM MURE, fratrem germanum et heredem apparentem quondam *Walteri Mure de Cloncarde*, JOANETAM MURE eius forem germanam, perfonaliter, fi eorum perfonalem prefentiam habere poteritis, vel fecus apud locum fuorum domiciliorum et habitationis ; ac etiam dictos Robertum et Jonetam aliofque agnatos et cognatos dictj quondam Walterj Mure de Cloncard, omnefque alios intereffe habentes vel habere pretendentes, necnon Tutores et Curatores dictorum Robertj et Jonete Mures, fi quos habent, apud dictos cruces forales dictorum burgorum noftrorum de Air, Irving, Mayboll, et alia loca neceffaria, quod compareant coram nobis et noftris Commiffionarijs et Locum tenentibus, necnon coram Regni noftri Scotie Ordinibus, Edinburgi, vicefimo die menfis Aprilis proxime futuri, in Parlamento noftro incipiendo decimo die dicti menfis, hora caufarum, cum continuatione dierum ; ad respondendum nobis, necnon ad instantiam dilecti et fidelis noftri confiliarij Domini Thome Hammyltoun de Monkland, militis, noftri Aduocatj, pro noftro intereffe, dictum viz. THOMAM KENNEDIE *de Drummurchie*, pro fua nefaria, fcelefta, facinorofa, et proditoria Occifione et Interemptione quondam Thome Kennedie de Coiff militis³ per fe fuos complices et confortes fecum confpiratores in dicto Ho-

¹ Here the Summons which had formerly been given is inserted. ² To prevent repetition, the Summons here given (which is a transcript of the other againft Drummurchie, with the additional clauses relating to Cloncard) has been preferred. ³ For 'Cassilis.' However, Sir Thomas was often fo designed.

micidio, per summum nefas vt sequitur, perpetrato, vndecimo die mensis Maij, anno domini 1602: NECNON pro suo scelesto, nefario, et manifesto Furto, cum violenta rapiua coniuncto, vulgariter vocat. *Stuth-reiff*, marsupij seu crumene dicti quondam Thome Kennedie de Coiff militis, cum magna pecunie summa auro et argento signato, summam duorum millium mercarum extenden. quam dictus quondam Thomas cum eo portabat; cum varijs annulis aureis, gemmatis et alijs, ac multis fibulis aureis diploidi tunice et femoralibus dicti quondam Thome confutis, ad valorem mille librarum extenden. in ipso actu Homicidij perpetrat. : NECNON pro sua proditoria et nefaria Obsidione, per se et suos complices, ad numerum quinquaginta virorum armatorum, Mansionis et Maneriei terrarum de AUCHINSOULL, jacen. infra vicecomitatum nostrum de Air; ad quod, per occasionem subscriptam, dilecta consanguinea nostra JEANNA COMITISSA DE CASSELLIS, comitata septem vel octo seruis ac comitibus confugerat, salutis sue causa, cum dicta Domina Jeanna et eius serui iter facerent a domicilio suo de INCHE in Gallovidia, versus aliud suum domicilium in Villa de MAYBOLL, in balliatu de Carrik et infra vicecomitatum nostrum de Air, decimo octauo die mensis Maij vltimo elapsi, 1603. ET pro maleuolo, crudeli, nefario, abhominabili, et scelesto Incendio Maneriej, in quod, causa euitandi periculi mortis, dicta Domina Jeanna Comitissa de Cassellis et serui sui confugerunt; e qua mansione et manerie de Auchinsoull, cum idem maneriem combustam essent vndique et conflagraret, metu mortis vehementia flammarum et fumi egredi coacti sunt, vbi post egressum dicte Domine Joanne Comitisse de Cassellis quondam HUGO KENNEDIE, frater germanus et heres apparens. dilecti nostri consanguinej Joannis Comititis de Cassellis, Domini Kennedie, Joannes Mcilveiane junior de Grwmatt, Joannes Dik de Barbastoun, Andreas Cunynghame in Knokdone, Quintinus Craufurde, Robertus Hay, Willielmus Kennedie, serui et comites dicte Comitisse pro tempore, per dictum Thomam Kennedie de Drummurchie et suos complices captiui facti sunt, et vt infra dicitur abducti, et in privatis carceribus detenti. ET PROPTEREA, dictum Thomam ad videndum et audiendum se crimen Lese-Maiestatis per decretum et censuram nostri Parlamenti et regni Scotie Statuum incurrisse; et ideo, tanquam reum, Lese-Maiestatis puniri debere, capitali et vltimo supplicio; necnon amissione omnium bonorum suorum, mobilium et immobilium, terrarum et tenementorum, que dictus Thomas in regno nostro Scotie habet, habere, vel clamare poterit, in futurum. NECNON, dictos ROBERTUM MURE, fratrem germanum et heredem apparentem dicti quondam Walterij Mure de Cloncarde, et JONETAM MURE eius fororem germanam, omnesque alios cognatos et consanguineos dicti quondam Walteri, ac tutores et curatores dict. Roberti et Jonete, si quos habent, omnesque alios interesse habentes vel habere pretendentes, ad videndum et audiendum, per regni nostri Ordines in Parlamento nostro supra dicto decerni et declarari, quod dictus quondam Walterus Mure de Cloncarde fuit et est reus Lese-Maiestatis, vt qui fuit actor, factor, et perpetrator dict. criminum cum dicto Thoma Ken-

nedie de Drummurchie modo et forma quibus infra dicitur. PRO QUIBUS eiusdem quondam Walteri memoria et fama damnari et aboleri debet, ac eius omnia bona mobilia et immobilia, terre, tenementa, et omnia alia que habuit in regno nostro Scotie, vel habere potuit, ad nos pertinere decerni debeat; et quod ab eisdem dictus Robertus frater et Joneta eius foror, omnesque alij ab eo descendentes, debent excludi imperpetuum, propter rationes et causas subsequentes. PROPTEREA quod in Parlamento nostro tento apud burgum nostrum de Edinburgh, in Scotia, vicesimo nono die mensis Julij, anno domini 1587, per nos et tres dicti nostri regni Ordines statutum est, quod si contigerit aliquem subditorum nostrorum dicti regni Scotie, qui habet terras sibi hereditarie pertinentes, viz. vt vulgariter in dicto statuto dicitur *ony landit man*, fore legitime et secundum juris ordinem, aliquo tempore post dictum statutum futuro, de manifesto furto et vi rapine admisso, id est *Stouth-reiff* esse convictos, incurrent propterea crimen et penam Lese-Maiestatis, hoc est omissionem et forisfacturam vite, terrarum, et bonorum; prout in dicto statuto apertissime continetur. SED sic est in rei veritate, quod dictus THOMAS KENNEDIE de Drummurchie, et prefatus quondam WALTERUS MURE de Cloncarde, cum suis complicibus et confortibus, numero septem, armis, machinis bellicis, et scelopis, prohibitis et lege vetitis, instructi, et equis infidentes, dicto duodecimo die mensis Maij 1602, existentes Rebelles et ad cornu nostrum positi, prout per Literas nostras et denunciationem rebellionis clare constare poterit; et ex precogitata feloniam dictum Thomam Kennedie de Coiff militem, imparatum et non-opinantem, ac iter facientem, vno seruo comitatum, a domicilio suo de Coiff versus dictum burgum nostrum de Air, ac inde profecturum Edinburgum negotiorum suorum gerendorum causa, apud Capellam Sanctj Leonardi nuncupat. dimidio miliaris a dicta Vrbe de Air distans. aggressi sunt, ac eundem invaserunt machinis bellicis ac lanceis transfixerunt et crudeliter occiderunt, et furto, rapina, et vi furtum comitante, id est le *Stouth-reif*, ex marsupio et crumena dicti quondam Thome Kennedie de Coiff predictam summam bis mille marcarum in auro signato, lie *Roif-nobillis*, et *Fyve-pund-peices*, *Angell-nobillis*, et *Portingall-doucattis*, violenter furati sunt et abstulerunt, cum varijs annulis, gemmatis, ac alijs, et multis fibulis aureis diploidi tunice et femoralibus dicti quondam Thome confutis, ad valorem mille librarum extenden. Pro quoquidem crimine, coram Justiciario nostro vocati, vt lege subirent, contumaces facti Rebelles declarati sunt, et ad cornu nostrum positi, prout per Literas nostras et denunciationem rebellionis satis clare constare poterit. AC ETIAM statutum est, per aliud actum Parlamenti illustrissime memorie quondam Jacobi V. Scotorum Regis, avi nostri, tenti et inchoati, apud Edinburgh, vicesimo secundo Januarij, anno 1538, quod si quis combuserit aliquos in domibus suis, reus Lese-Maiestatis erit: Ac etiam, quod omnes Combustiones domorum vel granorum, et omnia Incendia voluntaria seu malitiosa, fiant crimina Lese-Maiestatis; idque in odium Incendiariorum, quos leges propter criminis atrocitatem

feuerius plecti iubent; sicut in eodem statuto plenius continetur: Quodquidem statutum in Parlamento nostro tento apud Edinburgh, quinto die mensis Decembris, anno domini 1567, repetitum et renovatum est, idque merito crescente in regno nostro Incendiariorum numero et audacia; prout in dicto statuto posteriori latius continetur: SED sic est, quod dictus THOMAS KENNEDIE de *Drummurchie* et dictus quondam WALTERUS MURE de *Cloncarde*, comitati circiter quinquaginta armatis equitibus, per insidias obfiderunt iter dicte dilecte consanguinee nostre JEANNE COMITISSE DE CASSELLIS, proficiscentis e domicilio de Inche in Gallovidia, in vicecomitatu nostro de Wigtoun, versus aliud domicilium suum in Villa de Mayboll et balliatu nostro de Carrik et vicecomitatu de Air, die xviii^o mensis Maij, anno domini 1603, et equis citatis in dictam dilectam nostram consanguineam, et eius seruos ac comites, impetum facientes, iter et viam publicam deferere, metu vite sue, compulerunt: Illa autem cum refvgii causa versus Mansionem quandam de AUCHINSOWLL, quam tum inhabitabat *Duncanus Crawfordurde de Auchinsoell*, cum comitibus et seruis suis citatis equis accederet; qui locus, cum ad effugium commodus videtur, et viderunt ex eo loco dilectam consanguineam nostram seruos et comites eius nisi domo incensa extrahi non posse, illico illato igni domum et eius ambitum vndique incenderunt, e qua crescente fumo et irrupentibus flammis, ad extremum periculum omnes redacti, in manus dictorum Latronum Incendiariorumque dilecta nostra consanguinea cum suis seruis et comitibus, deditioe facta, captiui devenerunt; ex quibus vnus, nomine Joannes Mcgrane, flammis superatus predictam domum combustam egressus priusquam respirare potuerit, crudeliter et nefarie gladijs et machinis bellicis, a dictis Thoma et quondam Waltero et complicitibus predictis crudeliter interfectus est: Ac reliqui comites dicte nostre consanguinee, viz. HUGO KENNEDY, frater germanus et heres apparens dicti dilecti nostri consanguinei et consiliarij Joannis domini de Cassellis, Joannes Mcilveyane junior de Grwmett, Joannes Dik de Barbestoun, Andreas Cunynghame de Knokdone, Quintinus Craufurde, Robertus Hay, Willelmus Kennedy, per dictos Latrones, Predones, et Incendiariorum captiui facti sunt, et eorum arbitrio abductj, et per eos in domibus, fortalicijs, et Castris de Ardfinchell, et lie Coiff de Craignett, infra dictum vicecomitatum nostrum de Air, proditorie custoditi et detenti sunt, per dies quindecim, aut eo circiter; Nec ab illa captiuitate liberati et redempti fuerunt, donec per se et fidejussores suos obligarentur, quod dictum dilectum consanguineum nostrum Joannem Comitem de Cassellis, cui vt domino et hero suo seruire tenebantur, omnino defererent, et si secus facerent, magnam pecunie summam soluturos se promitterent, compulsi etiam diris seipsos deuouere, si contra fecissent: IN QUO, non solum Latrocinii, *Stuthreif*, Infidiationis viarum, ac proditorij Incendii crimine irritati sunt; sed etiam, proditorie Vfurpationis autoritatis nostre reos sese facerent. Ac vt hec omnia notoria fiant, idem Thomas Kennedie de Drummurchie ac dictus quondam Walterus Mure de Cloncarde vocati coram

Dominis Secreti Consilij nostri responsuri predicto proditorio crimini Incendij et Captionis dictarum liberarum personarum et liegiarum nostrorum et aliis supramentionatis, contumaces effecti sunt ; Ac propterea etiam Rebelles nobis declarati et denunciati sunt ; prout in Literis nostris, ea de re executioni mandatis, latius continetur. QUARE, dictus THOMAS KENNEDIE *de Drummurchie*, per Decretum et censuram Parlamenti nostri et regni nostri Ordinum crimen Lese-Maiestatis incurrisse decerni ; et ideo, tanquam reus Lese-Maiestatis puniri debet capitali et ultimo supplicio, necnon amissione omnium bonorum suorum, mobilium et immobilium, terrarum, et tenementorum, que dictus Thomas in regno nostro Scotie habet, vel clamare et habere poterit in futurum ; ac etiam per dictum nostrum Parliamentum et regni nostri Ordines decerni et declarari debet, quod dictus quondam WALTERUS MURE *de Cloncarde* fuit et est reus dicti criminis, Lese-Majestatis, ut qui fuerit actor, factor, et perpetrator dict. criminum respectiue supramentionat. cum dicto THOMA KENNEDY *de Drummurchie*, modo et forma antedict. ; pro quibus, etiam eiusdem quondam Walteri memoria et fama aboleri et damnari debent ; ac etiam eius omnia bona, mobilia et immobilia, terre et tenementa, et omnia alia que habuit in regno nostro Scotie ; vel habere vel clamare potuit, vel prefatus Robertus et Joneta agnati, cognati, consanguinei, et omnes ab eo discendentes, habere vel clamare potuerunt, in futurum, ad nos pertinere decerni debent, et ab eisdem dictus Robertus nunc frater germanus et dicta Joneta soror germana dicti quondam Walteri, et omnes alii ab eo discendentes, ascendentes, collaterales, et alii quicumque, excludi debent imperpetuum, propter rationes et causas suprascriptas ; intimando supradictis personis, et eorum cuilibet, respectiue, quod siue dictis die et loco cum continuatione dierum comparuerint, siue non, nos, dictusque noster Justiciarius in premissis, iusticia mediante, procedemus et procedet. INSUPER, citetis peremptorie, coram testibus, Alanum Cathcart *de Drumjowan*, Petrum Algeo seruum Magistri Jacobi Donaldsoun Aduocati, Dauidem Craufurde, Alexandrum Craufurde seruos Domini de Kerse, Duncanum Craufurde, Joannem Mure *de Tarquyne*,¹ Jacobum Mcartour *in Knokdone*, Gilbertum Mure *de Auchinsoull*, Gilbertum Kennedy *de Monunsoun*, Arthurum Kennedie filium Dauidis Kennedie *de Balscheroche*, Joannem Wilsoun *in Dalrumpill*, Archibaldum Gellis coquum, Hugonem Kennedie *de Garryhorne*, Allanum Mctir *in Layne*, Jacobum Gowdie *in Lauderdall*, Jacobum Mctrutour *in Traboyak*, ad comparendum coram nobis dictoue nostro Justiciario, dictis die et loco, cum continuatione dierum, ad perhibendum fidele testimonium in causa predicta, sub pena legis. ET presentes Literas debite executas et indorfatas earundem lateri reddatis. ET vos qui presentes executi fueritis, sitis ibidem dictis die et loco, coram nobis seu dicto nostro Justiciario, portantes vobiscum summonitionis vestre testimonia inscript. pro

¹ In *Act. Parl.* IV., 269, he is described *Johne Mure de Carquhene*.

premissis vel ipsos testes AD quod faciend. vobis et vestrum cuilibet, coniunctim et diuisim vicecomitibus nostris in hac parte, nostram committimus potestatem. DATUM sub testimonio nostri magni sigilli, apud Edinburgh, xij die Februarij 1604, et regni nostri Scotie tricesimo septimo, anno Anglie, Gallie et Hibernie primo.

THE quhilk Summondis, with the executiounes and Indorsationes thair of, wer producit be the said Sir Thomas Hammyltoun of Monkland knyght, Aduocat to oure souerane lord, in presens of the said Erle of Montrose, Great Commissionar of this present Parliament, and haill Estaittis of the said Parliament, first vpoun the tuentie sext day of Aprile last bipast; and thairefter the said wes producit in thair presens, and presens of the Lordis of Articlis, vpoun the tuentie aucht day of the said moneth of Aprile last bipast: Vpoun the quhilk tuentie aucht day of Aprile, the said Sir Thomas Hammyltoun, Aduocat to oure souerane lord, in his hienes name, past *simpliciter* fra the persute of the said ROBERT MURE, brother germane and appellant air to the said v^{mo} Walter Mure of Cloncairde, and Jonet Mure his sifter, and thair Tutouris and Curatouris, for thair interessis; as also, past *simpliciter* frome the haill reffones, haill pointis and articlis contenit in the said Summondis of Treassoun, beirand and contenand as is abonewrittin, sua far as the said extendis or may be extendit to the saidis Robert and Jonet Mures. Lyk as, also this instant day, in presens of my Lord Great Commissionar and haill Estaittis of Parliament, the said Sir Thomas Rollok, Aduocat depute, in absens of the said Sir Thomas Hammyltoun, principall Aduocate, lykwayes past *simpliciter* frome the persute of the saidis Robert and Jonet Mures, and thair saidis Tutouris and Curatouris for thair interessis; and also past *simpliciter* frome the haill reffones, haill pointis and articlis contenit in the said Summondis of Treassoun, sua far as the said extendis or may be extendit to the saidis Robert and Jonet Mures, and thair saidis Tutouris and Curatouris: Lykas, the said Sir Thomas Hammyltoun, principall Aduocat foirsaid, vpoun the said xxvij day of Aprile last bipast, had past *simpliciter* frome the said, of befor, in presens of the saidis Lordis of Articles. Vpoun the quhilkis haill premissis, the said Robert Mure, for himself and his said sifter, askit Instrumentis.

No. III.

A DESCRIPTION OF CARRICK, BY MR (WILLIAM) ABERCRUMMIE,¹
MINISTER AT MINIBOLE, (MAYBOLE.)

*From the GEOGRAPHICAL COLLECTIONS relating to SCOTLAND,
Collected by Walter MacFarlan of that Ilk, Esquire.²*

CARRICK is a part of THE SHYRE OF AYRE, lying to the South and South-west of KYLE; from which it is separated by the *River of DUN*, which hath its ryfe out of a Loch of that fame name, which is in breadth,³ and has a Castle in the midft of it, above *Dal-mellingtowne*, a Kirk-towne in KYLE, . . . miles; and after many windings, whereby it makes Kyle and Carrick mixe and indent the one with the other, it empties itself into the Sea, within two myles of AIRE; yet so that, at low water, there is scarce the vestige of a River; because, in the broad and spacious Sands, the waters of it are loft, having no channell, so that people usually passe alongft on foot and thod, without any prejudice by water.

It lyes in the forme of a triangle, whereof the North poynt towards Kyle, at the *Bridge of Dun*, is very narrow, being shutt up by the Sea on the West part; and the land of Kyle in the parish of *Alloway* and *Darimble*, shutts up the *Water of Dun*, on the East syde. The Coast runs South-west from the *Castle of Greenand*, standing on a rock at the influx of *Dun* into the Sea, untill the *Poynt of Turnberry*, whereon are to be seen the ruins of an old Castell, of the same name. From this to *Girvan*, the Coast turns perfytely South; from which, turning South-west till the *Bennan-hill*, from thence it turns again Southward, till *Ballantrae*; on the South side whereof, THE RIVER OF STINCHER runs into the Sea;

¹ It appears from a paper in '*Swinton's MS.*' Adv. Library, being 'Ane Account of Ministers at and since the late Révolution,' (*Jac.* V. 7. 7.) that Abercrombie was an Episcopal Clergyman, who is there marked 'Deserted—also outed by Mr Jo. Hutcheson's return,' the former Presbyterian Minister of 'My-niubole.' 'Mr Alexander Fairwather, 1696.'

² *MacFarlan's MS. Geogr. Coll.* Adv. Library. *Jac.* V. 4. 20. To the valuable and voluminous MS. Collections of that learned and indefatigable antiquary and genealogist, the Scottish Historian lies under the deepest obligations, for the preservation of copious materials which, but for his zeal and industry, might now in vain be sought after. Himself of a very ancient family, (his descent in a direct male line being deduced from Alwinus the first of the old Earls of Lennox, ob. 1165,) he married Lady Elizabeth Erskine, daughter of Alexander sixth Earl of Kelly; but died, *sine prole*, in June 1767.

³ See 'Distances in Carrick,' in this Appendix, where Loch Doon is said to be six miles long and two miles broad. The various blanks left in this MS. are preserved here, so as to give Abercrommie's Account in its original form. Such observations as occur to the Editor, are thrown into foot-notes, or supplied in the text within brackets.

at the influx whereof, there riseth up a ridge of hills, which run streight Westward to the mouth of *Loch Ryan*: and then the Coast of Carrick turns to the South-east, up the syde of the Loch. This Loch will be myles¹ in breadth, above the mouth of which on the other syde of *Glenap*, toward the descent of the hill to THE RINS OF GALLOWAY, are *the (Three) Standing Stones*, which are accounted the March betwixt CARRICK and GALLOWAY, on that part; from which Stones, Eastward, this countrey is all alongst marched with the countrey of THE RINS, and Shyre of GALLOWAY, alongst the heads of the parishes of *Ballantrae*, *Calmonell*, *Barre*, and the parish of *Straton*, which bords with (the) parish of *Carsfairne* in the Stewartrie: But all alongst the March, it is a wild moorish countrey; and ther meets with LOCH DUN, out of which issues the *River* of that name, above mentioned.

It is a countrey, which is abundantly furnished with all the accommodations of human lyfe; and if it had iron, could subsist of it selfe, without dependance upon any other; for though no salt be made in it, yet wants not the materials for making thereof, it being washed by the Sea upon one syde, and well enough provyded of coal, at no great distance from the Coast; and it is not so much the floath of the inhabitants that they have none, as the cheapness of this commodity, both domestick and forreigne.

It is better fitted for pasturage than corns, yet it produces such plenty of all sorts of graine, that it not only serves its own inhabitants, but has to spare to neighbouring places; so that from hence are yearly transported considerable quantities of meal, both to GALLOWAY, and the *Fishing* in CLYDE.

It affords also store of cattle, so that great droves of cowes and bullocks are carryed yearly hence, both into ENGLAND and other places of our own kingdome, which are returned again in silver and gold, which uses to be very common amongst all the people, from Hallow-day till Candlemas that the rents be cleared. And this is the speciall quality of the beefe that pasture in the moore-countrey, that the flesh is very sweet and pleasant, and the fat of them keeps soft lyke that of pork.²

It is very balanced with moore and dale; for the one part that abounds with corne, supplies the other place, which is for pasturage, with bread; as they furnish them again with

¹ In this, and a variety of other instances, the author has left blanks to have filled up the proper measurements, &c., when accurately ascertained. ² In 'a Memoriall of the most rare and wonderfull things in Scotland, London, 1603,' this fact is corroborated, in the following singular terms: "In Carrick are kyne and oxen delicious to eat; but their fatnes is of a wonderfull temperature; and although the fatnes of all other comestable (*eatable*) beasts, for the ordinarie use of man, doe congeale with the cold aire; by the contrarie, the fatnesse of these beasts is perpetually liquid, like oil." *Bellenden* also, in his Translation of *Hector Boece*, has a similar notice—"In this region are many fair ky and oxen, of quhilk the flesche is richt delicious and tender. The talloun (*tallow*) of their wambis is sa sappy, that it fresis never; bot flowis ay be nature, of the self, in mane of oulie."—*Bellend. Hist.* I. xxix.

beefe, mutton, wool, butter, cheefe; and the whole countrey are so fond of preserving store, that it is very rare to find any veal eaten here, but what is brought from KYLE or CUNINGHAME. They have plenty of poultrery, hens, capons, ducks, geefe, and turkeys, at easie rates; and for wild-fowl, partridge, moor-fowl, blackcocks, pliver, no place is better provided; befyde, store of folan-geefe, in so great plenty, that the very poorest of the people eat of them in their seafon, at easie rates; besides other sea-fowles, which are brought from AILSA, of the bignefs of ducks, and of the taste of folan-geefe, and are called *Albanacks* or *Ailfa Cocks*, and *Tarnathans*, of which there is so great a multitude about that Isle, that when by a shot of a piece, they are put upon the wing, they will darken the heavens above the spectators. This AILSA is a Rock in the Sea, in which these folan-geefe nestle and breed; in which also there be conies and wild doves. It is reckoned as a part of the parish of *Daylie*, belongs to the *Earl of Caiffillis*, and has the valuation of ten lib. land of old extent.

By the neighbourhood of the Sea, which washes the Waft thereof, for the space of thirtie miles, it is well provided of fishes, such as killing, ling, cod, haddowes, whyttings, herrings, makrells: And by the three maine RIVERS that water this countrey, viz. DUN, GIRVAN, and STINCHER, they be furnished with salmond, which be taken at the mouth of each of these in such abundance, as serve both for the use of the countrey and to be sent abroad. The *Lochs* and other *Rivulets* have in them pykes, trouts, eels.

No countrey is better provyded of WOOD, for alongft the banks of *Dun*, *Girvan*, and *Stincher*, there be great Woods, but especially on *Girvan*; whereby they serve the neighbourhood, both in Kyle and Cunninghame, for timber to build Countrey houfes, and for all the uses of husbandrie, as cart, harrow, plough, and barrow, at verie easie rates; and the forts are birch, elder, fauch, poplar, afh, oak, and hazel; and it is ordinary, throughout all that countrey, and every Gentleman has by his houfe, both wood and water, orchards, and parkes.

The countrey is very well watered, for it has *Dun*, that marcheth it all alongft on the fyde next KYLE; *Girvan* runs through the middle of it, and almost divides it; and *Stincher*, that waters the upper part, befydes severall other lesser *Rivulets*, such as *Muck*, *Dush*, and *Tig*, that run into it; the last whereof, is about a mile above the influx of *Stincher* into the Sea.

The LOCHS be *Loch Dun*, out of which runs the water of *Dun*; the streame whereof is very rapid and impetuous, and is passable by a bridge of one arch;¹ but exceeding wide,

¹ The bridge so highly celebrated by *Robert Burns's* poem of TAM O' SHANTER. It may be remarked, that the hero of this inimitable poem was *Thomas Reid*, tenant of the farm of Shanter, which lies about a mile from Turnberry Castle, on the height above the shore, towards Kirkoswald.

about half a myle above its influx into the Sea. *Loch Spalander*, in which are excellent trouts, known by their blackish colour; out of which runs a small rivulet called *Dyrock*, which in its course passes by the Church of the parish of *Kirkmichael*, and passes into *Girvan* a mile below the said Kirk. There be also other Lochs, such as the *Dove Loch*, *Neiliflon Loch*, and *Heart Loch*, all in the parish of *Mayboll*; the last whereof is so called from its shape and figure, which is exactly that of a heart, so formed by the rushes growing round about it, and giving the waters the shape of the heart. It lyes within a quarter of a myle of the town of *Mayboll*, to the South-eastward. There be also *Mochrum-Hill Loch*, and *Craigdour Loch*, in the parish of *Kirkofwald*.

It abounds with many good SPRINGS of water, whereof I shall at present mention four only, for their singularity. Two for their copiousness of water, both of them at *Mayboll*; on (one) at the North-east end of the town, called *My Lord's Well and Hough*; usually it springs so abundantly, that no inconsiderable stream runs from it; yet in times of great droughts it fails: But the other, on the South-west end of the town, called the *Spout of Welltrees*, is so very plenteous, that, falling in severall mouths through rock and stone, it would, for its plenty and sweetness, be accounted a rich treasure to the Capital City of the nation. Another spring there is, called *St Helen's Well*, or, by a cart¹ pronunciation, *St Emus*, for *St Antonie's Well*; it is about a myle and ane halfe from *Mayboll*, on the road to *Aire*, a little North of *Balachmont*. It is famous for the cure of unthriving children, to which, at the change of the quarter, especially at *May-day*, there is great resort of people from all quarters,² and at a good distance. A fourth is a small neglected spring about the head of the *Denines*, in the forsaide parish of *Mayboll*, near to a place called *Pennyglen's-Croffe*, famous for its vertue in curing coves that are taken with the *mure-ill*; for by drinking thereof they are healed; and accordingly, it is carryed far up into the moore-country, by people, for this use.

Though this country be (washed) with the Sea, for the space of 24 myles and upwards, yet there be no convenient HARBOURS or BAYS, for receiving of Ships; so that none resort (to) it but small boats and barks from IRELAND or THE HIGHLANDS, and their best recep-

¹ *Curt*; short. ² This can unquestionably be traced as a remnant of the ancient superstition that miracles were wrought, at Holy-Wells; which all the anathemas of the Reformed Kirk could not for a time obliterate from the minds of the common people. The records of the Kirk-sessions bear witness to the prevalence of applying to Saints' Wells for the cure of bodily infirmities, on stated occasions; particularly, when the Saint or Angel was understood to 'move the waters.' Pins, pieces of the dress of the patient, or such small trifles, were left at the well—the remains, no doubt, of the offerings formerly made to the Clergy—and in token that the disease was transferred from the sufferer to the rags, thus offered to the *Genius loci*. Numerous traces of this prevailing superstition could easily be cited.

tacle is the broad *Lands of Turnberry*, and the mouths of *Dun, Girvan*, and *Stincher*; and of all these three, *Girvan* is the best; and for the fishing boats, they have no other shelter but to draw them up the length of the water-marke, when they come ashoar, and then to them when the tyde puts them afloat againe. The shoar is very well parted, all alongft, 'twixt Rock and Sand; some places a tract of open plain Sands, some places high and steep Rock, which is ever wathen with the Sea.

There be in this country some vestiges of ANCIENT OCCURRENCES, the historie whereof not having been preserved by the Inhabitants, oblidges us to observe them only, without giving any *rationale* of them. There is a little *Acervus* of earth, of a circular forme, with a big Stone erect on the middle thereof, within halfe a myle of *Maybole*, on the road to *Aire*, within the farme called *St Murray*. There is also upon the descent of *Brown-Carrick-hill*, near to the Mains of Blairstoune, a big Whinstone, upon which there is the dull figure of a Croffe;¹ which is alledged to have been done by some venerable Churchman, who did mediat a peace twixt the King of the Picts and Scots; and to give the more authority to his propofalls, did in their fight, by laying a Croffe upon the stone, imprint that figure thereon. Of late there was a discoverie made near to *the Houfe of Bargeny*, and juft opposite to the gate of the new Avenue to this Houfe, a Sepulchre of square stone, covered over with flag stones, in which were found the bones of a man; and at the place where his head was laid, an Earthen pott, in which the diggers of it found some small peices of silver, whereof the Impreffion bore no letters that could be known.

There is yet to be seen on the Coast of Carrick, beyond *Drumbeg*, as you goe to *Girvan*, the vestige of a *Camp and Fortification*. But the most memorable actions that are now remembered in this countrey, are DOMESTICK FEUDS betwixt two great Families of the name of KENNEDY, contending for precedence, viz. THE FAMILY OF CASSILIS and THE KENNEDYS OF BARGENY; these contending for the right of primogeniture against the encroachments of the other, who, by the interest of his greater allyance with THE ROYALE FAMILIE, assumed the preheminnce; which occasioned such animosities betwixt them, that the matter was disputed by these two Families, with their respective friends and followers, in a pitched field, in a certain place within the parish of *Mayboll*, called '*the Field of Pennyglen*' to this day. In which contest many of both fydes were killed; but *the Family of Cassilis* had the advantage. Since which tyme the stock of the Family of *Bargeny*

¹ Attributed by the vulgar (as is usual in this district in all such cases) to Sir William Wallace; who having slept there, and laying his sword upon the stone, the impression of it was left in the morning! Another veracious tradition asserts it to have been a *dint* of the sword of 'Wallace wight,' which accidentally struck the stone, when he was engaged with a host of English foes. The Popish and the popular legends are equally credible.

is extinguished ; some branches of it being yet extant. The Mansion-house and principall parts of the Estate being now possessed by *Hamiltons*.

THE INHABITANTS of this countrey are of ane *Irish* Original, as appears, both by their names, being generally all Mac's ; I mean the vulgar : And all their habitations of Irish designation ; their hills are *Knocks*, their Castles *Ards*. But (although) the great and almost only name amongst the gentry have been *Kennedies*, yet their be beside them *Boyds*, *Cathcarts*, *Fergussons*, and *Moores*, that have been old possessers. But the later names that enjoy some the ancient honourable Seats of the *Kennedies*, are *Hamiltons* that possess *BARGENY* ; *Whitfoords* that possess *BLAIRQUHAN* ; and *Crawfuird* that have *ARDMILLAN*. Yet THE *KENNEDIES* continue still to be both the most numerous and most powerfull Clan. Beside *the Earl of Cassilis*, their Cheife, there be *Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Girvanmains*, *Sir Archibald Kennedy of Colarne* (Colzean), *Sir Thomas Kennedy of Kirkhill*, *Kennedy of Belterfan*, *Kennedy of Kilherque*,¹ *Kennedy of Kirkmichael*, *Kennedy of Knochedone*, *Kennedy of Glenour*, *Kennedy of Bennan*, *Kennedy of Carlock*, and *Kennedy of Drummellan*. But this name is under great decay, in comparifon of what it was, ane age agoe ; at which tyme, they flourished so in power and number, as to give occasion to this Ryme,²

' TWIXT WIGTOUNE AND THE TOWN OF AIRE,
AND LAIGH DOWN BY THE CRUVES OF CREE,
YOU SHALL NOT GET A LODGING THERE,
EXCEPT YE COURT A KENNEDY !'

The persons of men are generally tall and statelie, well limbed and comely ; and women are nowhere better complexioned. They are a healthful sort of people, and live to a good age, both Gentry and Commons ; so that they usually have, in all their families, the Grandfather and Oyes. Some see the fourth generation. And they all generally love ease ; to which their soyle being for pasturage, gives them opportunities ; and they are, in poynt of industrie, most addicted to merchandising, by droves of cattle, wool, flocks of sheep, and commerce, with Ireland ; but seeme not fond of trading afar off, as having all necessary accommodations at home ; but if they be transplanted from their native soil, they prosper and thrive very well, both at home and abroad. Their ease and plenty disposes them to be unruly and turbulent, so that the servants are insolent, and all of them are but uneasie subjects ;

¹ Kilkenzie.

² Sir Walter Scott has preserved this rhyme, from tradition, thus—

' Twixt Wigton and the town of Air,
Portpatrick and the Cruives of Cree,
No man need think for to bide there,
Unless he court Saint Kennedie !'

fo that in the late tymes, Carriek hath been a sanctuary, or rather a nurserie, of Rogues, bearing arms againſt authority, upon pretext of Religion.

In this countrey RELIGION has had the influence upon the people to diſpoſe them to the founding and endowing many places for devotion ; for though their be but one MONASTERIE in all this countrey, viz. *Croſſraguel*, within two myles of *Mayboll*, Weſtward ; which, beſyd other revenue, enjoyed the Tythes of theſe five pariſhes, viz. *Kirkofwald*, *Dailie*, *Girvan*, *Ballantrae*, and *Straton* ; which enjoyed the juriſdiction of Regality within itſelfe, to which all its vaſſals and tenents were answerable ; yet were there alſo ſeverall other pious foundations and dotations. There is the *Munkland*, ane 100 merkland of old extent, which is an appendage of *the Abbacy of Melroſe*, and had a ſeparate Juriſdiction of its owne, for miniſtring juſtice to all the vaſſals and Tenants thereof. *The Laird of Ardmillan*, one of the vaſſals, was heretable Baillic ; and upon the parcelling of his fortune, was acquired by *Kennedy of Grange*.

There was alſo a COLLEGIAT CHURCH at *Mayboll*, the fabrick whereof is yet extant and entyre ; being now uſed as *the Burial place of the Earle of Caſſilis*, and other Gentlemen who contributed to the putting of a rooſe upon it, when it was decayed. On the North fyde of which Kirk, is the Buriall place of *the Laird of Colaine*, within ane Encloſure of new ſquare-ſtone, lately built. The Colledge conſiſted of a Rector and three Prebends, whoſe ſtalls are all of them yet extant, ſave the Rector's, which was where theſe low buildings and the garden are, on the Eaſt fyde of that which is now *the Parſon's houſe*. The other three are *the Black houſe*, *Ja. Gray's houſe* with the Orchard, and *the Welltrees*. The partimony of this Church were *the Proveſt* (lands) and *Prieſt's-lands*, in the pariſh of *Kirk-michael*, which fell into the Earl of Caſſillis hands, upon the diſſolution of the Colledge, at the Reformation ; out of which, he as yet payes, yearly, to *the Miniſter of Mayboll*, the ſome of 70 merks Scots. As for *the Church*, its preſent patrimony is out of the Tyth of the pariſh, which before the Reformation was all poſſeſſed and enjoyed by *the Nuns of North-berwick* ; and on the diſſolution of the ſaid Nunnerie became a prize to *the Laird of Bargey*. *The Pariſh Church* ſtands at a little diſtance from the forſaid Colledge Eaſtward. It does not appear when it was built ; but the large Ile, that lyes from the body of the Church Southward, and makes the figure of the Church a T, was built by Mr Ja. Bonar, Miniſter thereat, in the reign of King Charles the Firſt. Within the ſaid pariſh of *Mayboll*, there have been other Chappells of old, as *Kirkbryde* on the Coaſt fyde, whoſe walls and yard be yet extant ; and within the lands of *Auchindrain* and elſewhere, there have been other Chappells, whereof the *Rudera* are yet to be ſeen.

This countrey of old gave the title of EARLE to ROBERT BRUCE, the great aſſertor of

the Scottifh liberty; in right of whom it continues ftill to be one of the titles of the Prince; and the freeholders of this Jurifdiction are the Prince's vaffals. This country is the ancient feat of THE KENNEDIES, whofe principall dwelling was *the Caftle of Dinnure*, ftanding on the Sea-fyde, in a rockie fhoar, in the parifh of *Mayboll*, and gives designation to a Baronie lying round about it; but this being wholly ruined, their chief Manfion is *the Houfe of Caffillis*, ftanding upon a high ground, on the South fyde of the river of *Dun*, having the Wood of Dalrimple oppofite to it, on the other fyde, in *KYLE*, which gives it a very agreeable profpect of wood and water. The Houfe, in the body of it, is very high, having a fine ftone ftare, turning about a hollow cafement, in which are many opens from the bottome to the top, that by putting a lamp into it, gives light to the whole turn of ftairs. In the river they have cruves for taking of Salmond, and ponds to furnifh them other fifhes; and there be large plots of ground caft into gardens, fenced about with ftone walls, exceeding high; which yeilds good ftore of apricocks, peaches, cherries, and all other fruits and herbage that this kingdome produces; near to which ftands *the hill of Dunrie*, out of which has been digg'd a rich ore, and is accounted a filver myne.

All the HOUSES OF THE GENTRY of this country are feated both pleafantly and commodioufly; being either built upon the principal Rivers, and the leffer waters that feed them, or upon the Sea-coaft. Thofe upon THE SEA-COAST are, *the Caftle of Grenand*¹ and *the Cove*. The *Greenand* is a high houfe upon the top of a rock, hanging over upon the fea, with fome lower new work lately added to it, but never finifhed. It is too open to the cold and moifture, arying from the Sea, to be a defyreable habitation; and has been defigned to be the owner's fecurity againft a furprize, rather than a conftant refidence. It is within the parifh of *Mayboll*. Not far from it lyes *the Houfe of Newark*, a good old Caftle, South-eaft from the other; much improven of late, by the enclosing grounds for a park, and a well-planted orchard. *The Cove* is *the Lairds of Colain's* Manfion-houfe, ftanding upon a rock above the Sea, flanked on the South with very pretty gardens and orchards, adorned with excellent tarafes, and the walls loaden with peaches, apricotes, cherries, and other fruit; and thefe gardens are fo well fheltered from the North and Eaft winds, and ly fo open to the South, that the fruits and herbage are more early than any other place in Carrick. Southward from this lyes *the Houfe of Thomas-Towne*, once the refidence of *the Cory's*, but now of *M^cLevain (Mackilveane) of Grimmet*; a very pretty houfe, with gardens, orchards, and parks round it. Both thefe ly in the parifh of *Kirkofwald*. The next, upon the Coaft, are to be feen the old Ruines of the ancient *Caftle of Turnberry*, upon the North-weft poynt of

¹ "In this cuntre ar mony strang Castellis, richt strenthy, baith be nature and craft of men."—*Bellenden's Boece*, I. xxix.

that rockie angle that turns about towards *Girvan*; and is perhaps that place called by Ptolémee *Perigonium*; of a Greek origination, importing round the corner, and fuiting the English designation of *Turnberry*; and that it cannot be *Bargeny*, as some imagine, the very situation of that Castle and recentness of it will abundantly shew. And to confirme this our conjecture, that Περὶ γωνίαν is *Turnberry*, from turning of the corner, a tradition amongst the people there, will not a litle conduce, viz. that near to this very Castle, there was, of old, a Towne of the same name, of which there is no vestige at present to be seen, but that they perceive some remainders of a Causeway; and the reason for this may be, the neighbourhood of the Port of greatest resort in all that coast, at which the first possessors have landed from Ireland, and so might have fixed their habitation near to it, though now the place be but a tract of barron sands.

Next to this is *the Castle of Ardmillan*, so much improv'd, of late, that it looks like a Palace, built round, Court-ways; surrounded with a deep broad ditch, and strengthened with a moveable bridge at the entry; able to secure the owner from the suddain commotions and assaults of the wild people of this corner, which on these occasions are sett upon robbery and depredation;¹ and to enable him the better to endure a seige, he is well provided of well in his court; and a hand-mill in the house, for grinding meall or malt, with which two lusty fellows sett a-work will grind a firloft in the space of ane hour. It is well surrounded with good corn-fields and meadow, with large parks for pasturage, and excellent good gardens and orchards that yeild plenty of apples and pears, and one more particularly, that for its precocity is called *the early pear of Ardmillan*, of a very pleafant tast. In the year happened a strange conjunction 'twixt a Jackdaw and a Magpie that paired together, built their nest, and brought forth ther young, resembling more the jackdaw than the magpie.

Last, there is *the old Castle of Ardfincher*, which is mostly now ruined, but has been of old a vast hudge fabrick, and stands upon ane ascending ground, above the town of *Ballantrae*, Eastward.

The HOUSES on *the water of DUN*, are *Cassillis*, of which already; *Achindrain*, an high Tower, with laigh buildings, surrounded with good orchards and gardens, parks, and good corn feilds. The owner hereof is Moore (Mure.) Next to this is *Blairtown*, a stone Tower-house, with lower buildings about it, surrounded with gardens, orchards, and parks. It lyes low, upon the water fyde. And then *Bridgend*,² a pretty dwelling, surrounded also with gardens, orchards, and parks. All these three are in the parish of *Mayball*.

¹ The Laird of Ardmillan, of that period, was a zealous persecutor of the Presbyterians; which sufficiently accounts for the glowing account given by Mr William Abercrombie, the Episcopal Curate, of the beauties of Ardmillan Castle and demesnes.

² This place is now called *Doonside*.

The *Water of GIRVAN*, above *the Kirk of Straton*, is wyld and hilly; but at *the Clachan*¹ it opens into a faire pleafant proſpect of plaine grounds. Next to it is the great *Caſtle of Blairquhan*, the fyne building and hudge bulk whereof, is a plain demonſtration of the ſome-time greatneſs of that Family; which, beſyde their poſſeſſions in CARRICK, had large territories alſo in GALLOWAY. It is well provyded with wood, covered with planting of barren timber, and ſurrounded with large orchards. Next to it is *Cloncaird*, near two myles diſtance, which is ſurrounded with gardens, orchards, and great ſtore of wood. The third, but at a remoter diſtance from the water of *Girvan*, is *the Houſe of Kirkmichael*, a pretty commodious houſe, within a ſhort ſpace of the *Church* of the ſame name; betwixt which runs the *Water of Dyroyh*, above-mentioned, which ſoon ſwells with rains falling on the higher grounds, and becomes unpaffable on a ſudden. *The Houſe of Kirkmichael* is as deſyreable a dwelling as in all the countrey, having good gardens and orchards; and was the firſt in CARRICK planted with apricocks and peaches. This orchard and Houſe is flanked on the South with a *Loch*; part whereof has been drained of late, and rewards the owner's induſtry with good hay. The next is *Dalduffe*, on the South ſyde of *Girvan*, a ſmall ſtone houſe, with ane orchard and good^d corne feilds about it.

Below that, upon the South ſyde and at ſome diſtance from the River, ſtands *the Houſe of Barclanachan*,² with its gardens and orchards, all which are ſurrounded by wood. All the water from this downward, till near *Dailie*, being ſo covered with wood, that it looks lyke a foreſt. And in a low ground below the laſt, and nearer the water, ſtands *Drummellan*; and upon the North ſyde of the River, below that, upon an higher ground, ſtands *the Houſe of Drumburle*, the Manſion-houſe of *the Lairds of Drummellan*. On that ſame ſyde, farther downe the water, ſtands *the Houſe of Drummochrin*, which is but a ſmall intereſt, but a moſt lovely thing, being every way ſo commodious and convenient for living eaſily, that it is, as it were, ane abridgement of this countrey, having all the accomodations that are diſperſed through it all comprized within its ſhort and ſmall bounds. It hes a houſe, not for oſtentation, but conveniency, fit to lodge the owner and his nighbours. It hath gardens, orchards, wood, water; all the fiſhes that ſwim in rivers; all ſort of cattle, ſheep, cows, ſwine, and goat; all ſort of fowl, wyld and tame; all manner of ſtone for building, freſtone, and lymeſtone; and coall, moore, moſſe, meadow, and marle; a Wak-myln and Corn-miln; and all manner of artifans and tradefmen within his bounds; and yet the revenue not above an 100 lib. *per annum*.

Not far from this, downe the water, ſtands the ſtately *Caſtle of Dolquharran*, the building whereof is much improv'd by the additions lately made thereto, which make it by very far

¹ Kirk-town.

² Now called Kilkerran.

the best House of all that country ; furrounded with vast enclofares of wood, that the country is not able to confume it, by their building and other instruments. And amongst them there be oak trees of a confiderable fize, both for hight and breadth, that will ferve either for jeft or rooffe of good houfes. Oppofite to this ftands the Houfe of *Maireftowne*, on the South fyde of the River. And Westward from it, *the new Kirk of Daillie*, which is of late erected for the accommodation of the parifhioners ; being now centrall, whereas before, the fituation therof was at the extreme West poynt of the parifh. Below this, on the South fyde of *Girvan*, ftands *the Houfe of Brunftowne*, in ane open feild. Next to which, in the midft of a forreft, rather then wood, ftands in a low ground, near the brink of the River, *the old Cafle of Bargeny*, on the South fyde of *Girvan* ; which is ane argument of the fometime greatneffe of that Family ; being a hudge, great, lofty Tower, in the center of a quadrangular Court, that had on each of three corners, fyne well-built Towers of freeftone, four ftory high. But the new Houfe, lately built after the modern fafhion, ftands upon a higher ground, Southward of *the old Cafle*, which furnifhed materials both for founding and finifhing of the new Houfe. It is a mighty commodious Houfe ; and if any make a greater fhew and appearance, yet it has the advantage of them for contrivance and accommodation. It is flanked to the South with gardens, very pretty ; and has orchards lying Westward of it.

About a myle downe the water, ftands *the Cafle of Killochan*, the *Manfion-houfe of Cathcart of Carletowne*, furrounded with orchards, planting, and wood. It ftands upon a higher ground that defcends Southward to the water, which is at a fmall diftance from it ; and has, toward the South, a profpect of a pleafant plaine, where ftood *the Old Kirk of Daillie* and *Kirktowne*, by which runs the litle rivulet of *Polchapil*, paffing Northward into *Girvan* ; on the Eaft fyde of which, up toward the hill, ftands *the Houfe of Pinkill*, belonging to *the Boyds*. West of which lyes a high hill, called *the Sauch hill* ; once memorable for the refort of people to Conventicles, where they built a Meeting-houfe of turfe and wood.

On the North fyde of the River downward, and up toward the hill, about a myle from the River, ftands *the Houfe of Trochreg*, which belongs to *the Boyds* ; which family hath produced two great men, famous in their generation, and great lights in the Church of God. One was *James Boyd, Archbifhop of Glasgow*,¹ who maintained the honour of his character by a vertuous and exemplary lyfe, and ftrenuously defended the lawfullnefs of his office againft the infults of our firft zealots, *Mr Andrew Melvin* and his accomplices. The other was his fon and heir,² who, following the ftudy of Divinity, merited the Chaire in *the Col-*

¹ He was the fecond fon of Adam Boyd of Pinkill, brother to Robert Mafter of Boyd, who was father of Robert, *sixth* Lord Boyd. ² The diftinguifhed individual here alluded to, was Mr Robert Boyd of Trochrig ; who had alfo had a chair in the University of Edinburgh.

ledge of *Saumure in France*; and thence, was brought to be *Principall of the Colledge of Glasgou*; whose learned Commentaries on the Ephesians are well known, and justly had in great estimation.¹ From this, downward, stands *the Enoch*; and a little below that, there is cast over the River a stone bridge. And near to the influx of the Sea, upon a levell ground, high above the water, stands *the Kirk of Girvan*, and *the Parson's house*, on the North syde of the Churchyard. Opposite to which, on the other syde of the River, lyes a pleasant Links with a Conyware;² and at the foot of it is a Salmond fishing, at the mouth of the River, and a station for boats that come from Ireland or the Highlands. Southward from *the Kirk of Girvan* stands *the Tower of Balachtowle*, a monument of the builder's folly, being raised five story high, without a stairecase, and no more but one roome in each story. It has neither garden or orchard, nor planting, but stands in the midft of rich corn-fields. The builder of this House, *Boyd of Penkill*, procured a patent for building a New Burgh at *Girvan*, whose situation and streets he designed and marked out in these barren sands, on the South syde of the water mouth of *Girvan*, and erected a pole for the crosse therof; but his design never took effect, not an House being built there, save (one?) and that scarcely within the compass of the bounds assigned his Towne; yet it hath four faires, one for every quarter of the year, that give the names of *the Newburgh of Girvan* to these sandy knowes. Amongst which, there is one spot that is not to be passed without observation, which is called *Knoch-Oshin*; upon which the Head Courts of this Jurisdiction are kept and held, and all the vassalls compear there, and seems to retaine some thing of the ancient custome of our Nation, that the King's Vassals were convened in the feild, lyke a rendezvous of fouldiers, rather then in ane house for ceremony and attendance.

The other principall *River* of this countrey is *STINCHER*, which ryfes in,³ and makes a pleasant strath in all its course; in which are many pleasant seats of pettie heritors, and substantiall farmers; who, knowing the nature of the soyle to be fittest for pasturage, breed stores of cowes, sheep, and goats, and live very plentifully. Below the ryfe of it, . . . myles, the countrey opens about *the Ballage*, and affords pretty plains on each syde of the River, which is somewhere again shut up by the encroachment of some litle hills,

¹ Of the family of Boyd, also, was the celebrated MARK ALEXANDER BOYD, who was born at Pinkill, Jan. 13, 1562. *Sibbald*, Prodr. Nat. Hist.—He was the *nephew*, not the son, of the Archbishop, being a younger son of Robert Boyd of Pinkill. Having accompanied John Earl of Cassillis in his travels, he died of a slow fever, Apr. 10, 1601, on his return home. See his Life by *Lord Hailes*, appended to *Annals of Scotland*, 8vo edit. Edin. 1819, III. 420. ² *Cuningar*, or rabbit-warren. ³ The *STINCHER* rises in the parish of Barr, 12 miles above the village of Colmonell. It continues a very rapid course, for the space of 26 or 27 miles, till it falls into the Atlantic, at Ballantrae. Several rivulets fall into it, in its course, particularly the *Ashill*, the *Dush*, the *Muick*, and the *Feoch*.

and againe is dilated into broad plaine feilds, as at *Dalherne*;¹ and so makes pleafant haughs, upon one or other fyde of the river, till you come to the *Barre-hill*; upon the Southweft of which, stands the *Kirk of Barre*, or *Brown-hill*, which is a new erection, for the conveniency of the extreame places of the old parishes of *Dailie* and *Girvan*, and the dwellers in the remote corners on the borders of GALLOWAY, upon the waters of *Cree* and *Menock*.

From the said Kirk, the trough of the water continues pretty open, and has pleafant dwellings, all alongft, upon each fyde of the water, as *Antan-Albany*,² *Dowlarg*, *Achinsoul*, *Ben-nain*, *Monnucion*,³ for the space of three myles, till you come to *Corfclay*, as that stands upon the confluence of *Muik* and *Stincher*, the hills growing clofe and high upon the North and West thereof, leave the place open to the East and South; and then, running 'twixt two hills, is shutt up by them upon the South and North, till you come to *Daljarrach*, which stands upon the North fyde of the River, at the head of a pleafant plaine, looking Westward; below which, *Stincher* receives *Dusk*: And juft above their meeting, stands the old *Castle of Pinwhirrie*; and up *Dusk* a litle, stands the *House of Glen-Dusk*, on the ryfing ground; below which, lye large fields of excellent meadow; and a myle upward, stands the *House of Kildonan*, upon the East fyde of the water. And below the influx of *Dusk* into *Stincher*, stands the *Craig*, on the North fyde of the River; and in a higher ground, and a litle downe the River, on the South fyde, stands *Dalreoch*, on a ryfing ground; but the hills upon the South come so clofe upon it, and so high, that they cover it from the Sun, in the short days. And a litle downeward, and in the low ground upon the brink of the water, stands *Bardro-chatt*; and juft above it upon the hill, on an ascent of difficult acceffe, stands the strong *Castle of Craigneil*, which belongs to the *Earl of Caffillis*, and gives designation to a Barony of land, lyand round it. Oppofite to which, on the North fyde, on a ground mounted above the water, stands the *Kirk* and *Clachan*⁴ of *Calmonell*; and hardby it, the *House of Kirkhill*, which gives the title to *Sir Thomas Kennedy*, late Provost of Edinburgh. A myle below this, stands the *House of Knockdolian*, on the East foot of *Knockdolian Hill*, the feat of the *M^cKubbens*; about which is shewen what art and industrie can doe, to render a place, to which nature hath not been favourable, very pleafant, by planting of gardens, orchards, walks, and rows of trees, that surprize the beholder with things so far beyond expectation, in a cuntry so wild and mountainous. This hill lyes North-west of the house, and mounts up with a small top, as if it would pierce the skies. It is the highest of all the cuntry; about the top whereof, when any mist is seen, 'tis the forerunner of foul weather, and is the COUNTRY-MAN'S ALMANACK.

¹ Dalquhirne.² Alton-Albany.³ Monuncion.⁴ Kirk town.

When the river of *Stincher* has past this hill, it receives *the Water of Tig*, about whose influx into it, are the remains of an old *Church*, called *Innertig* or *Kirkudbright*, the ancient parish Church of *Ballantrae*. Below which influx there is a pleasant haugh of low grounds, till the falling into the Sea, which of late has been quite ruined and spoiled, by the river's forcing its course out of its ancient channel, and breaking in upon the same, that it is neither fit for grass nor corns. At the foot of this water stands *the Towne of Balantrae*, on the North syde, on a pleasant foreland, which some years agoe has been much resorted to, by reason of an Herring-fishing, about the Christmase tyme; but that has ceased above 30 years past. In this Towne is the *parish Church*; and in it an Isle (Aisle), *the Buriall-place of the Lord Bargeny*. Opposite to which, on the other syde, there is a rich Conney-ware;¹ and in the mouth of the River the best Salmond-fishing in CARRICK; all which belong to *the Lord Bargeny*.

As to the CIVILL JURISDICTION of this Cuntrey,² it is a Bailliarie, and belongs heretablie to *the Earle of Cassillis*, who exercises his power by a depute; and has the priviledge to appoynt his owne Clerk, without dependence either upon the Secretary or Register. The ordinary seat of THE COURTS OF JUSTICE, is at *the Towne of Mayboll*, on Thursday; though the meeting of their Head-Court be at a little hillock or know, called *Knockoshin*, in the bounds designed for *the Newtowne of Girvan*.³ All the inhabitants of this cuntry answer to this Court, both for civill debts and crimes; except these who live within the precinct of the two spiritualities, viz. *the Regality of Croffe-Raguel*, and *the Regality of the Moncland*, depending on *Mcrose*, above mentioned. But now, those being all united in the person of *the Earle of Cassillis*, there are no seperate Courts held, upon that account, nor any priviledge pleaded for them, in prejudice of THE BAILLIE COURT.

The Offices of Depute or Clerk, are advantageous posts to any *the Earle* bestowes them upon; for by the plenty of wood and water in this cuntry, which tempt men to fish and cutt flob or wattles for necessary uses, they find a way yearly to levy fines, for cutting of green wood, and killing fry or fish in prohibite tyme, that makes a revenue to these offices, and is a constant tax upon the people.

¹ A rabbit-warren, or *cuningair*; *cunicularius*.

² The same author, at the close of his Table of Distances, which follows this article of the Appendix, makes the following remarks, under the title, "JURISDICTIONS IN THE SHIRE OF AIR. The Shire of Air hes in it three Jurisdictions, KOYLE, CUNYNGHAME, and CARRICK; all subject to the Sheriffs Court, which holds at Air, the head Brugh of the Shire. The VALUATION OF THE SHIRE is Twa hundred thousand lib. There are very many Noblemen and Gentlemen's families here of right good Estates and old standing. Severiall very remarkable Antiquities in this Shire might be noticed; but I leave it to a better hand. Only take what is before, from my own proper knowledge."—*MacFarlan's MS. Geogr. Coll. Adv. Library.*

³ See p. 172.

In all this countrey there is not any Town-corporat, save one, viz. MAYBOLL, which is nether a Burgh Royall, for it sends no Commissioner to the Parliament, nor is it merely a Burgh of Barony, such having only a power to keep mercats and a Magistracy settled amongst them, in dependence on the Baron of the place. But here it is quyte otherwayes, for they have a Charter from the King, erecting them into a Burgh, with a Tonne-Councell of sixteen persons, for manadging the common concerns of the Burgh, with power to them to elect from amongst themselves two Bailies, their Clerk, and Treasurer, and to keep Courts for maintaining order amongst the inhabitants, and to admitt Burgeffes of their Corporation. It is true, indeed, *the Earle of Cassillis* is the Superiour of all the land, whereupon the Town is built; but they deny him to be their Superiour, in their Constitution as a Burgh, and disputed their right with him. During the dependence of which action, he, as Baron, sett up a Baron-Bailie, to exercife authority over the inhabitants, and to lessen the Magistrats' authority; but the people being poor and divided amongst themselves, and *the Earle* being gott into the Government, upon the Revolution, they were forced to submit and yeild to his pretensions.

This TOWNE OF MAYBOLL stands upon an ascending ground, from East to West, and lyes open to the South. It hath one principall street, declining towards the East. It is pretty well fenced from the North, by a higher ridge of hills, that lyes above it, at a small distance Northward. It hath one principall street, with houfes on both sydes, built of free-stone; and it is beautified with the situation of two Castles, one at each end of this street. That on the East belongs to *the Earle of Cassillis*; beyond which Eastward, stands a great new building, which be his granaries. On the West end is a Castle, which belonged sometime to *the Laird of Blairquhan*, which is now *the Tolbuith*, and is adorned with a pyramide, and a row of ballesters round it, raifed upon the top of the flaire-case, into which they have mounted a fyne clock. There be *four lanes* which passe from the principall street; one is called *the Back-Venall*, which is steep, declining to the Southeast, and leads to a lower street, which is far longer then *the High chiefe street*, and it runs from *the Kirkland* to *the Welltrees*; in which, there have been many pretty buildings, belonging to the severall Gentry of the countrey, who were wont to resort hither in Winter, and divert themselves in converse together at their owne houfes.¹ It was once the principall street of the towne; but many of these

¹ Tradition has preserved the names of a few of the chief of these residences. These are, 1. The Castle, belonging to the Earls of Cassillis. 2. The present Tolbooth was the town residence of the Lairds of Blairquhan. 3. 'The Black House,' which belonged to the Kennedies of Knockdone. 4. A large Mansion-house, with a garden, which belonged to Sir Thomas Kennedy of Culzean; and was probably the house to which he was returning when waylaid by Auchindrayne and his accomplices. It now belongs to Mr Niven of Kirkbride. 5. A House in the Kirkwynd, which belonged to Kennedy of Ballimore.

houses of the Gentry being decayed and ruined, it has lost much of its ancient beautie. Just opposite to this *Venall*, there is another, that leads North-west from the chiefe street to *the Green*, which is a pleasant plott of ground enclosed round, with an earthen wall, wherein they were wont to play at foot-ball, but now at the gowffe, and byaffe-bowls. At the East end of the principall street are other two lanes; the one, called *the Foul Venall*, carries Northward; the other furder East, upon the chiefe street, passes to the South-east, and is called *the Kirk-Venall*, and is the great resort of the people from the towne to the Church. The houses of this Towne, on both sydes the street, have their severall gardens belonging to them; and in the lower street there be some pretty orchards, that yeild store of good fruit.

The Church is very capacious, well furnished with seats below, and lofts or galleries above; the principall whereof is that belonging to *the Earl of Cassillis*. On the East end of the Isle there is *the Session Loft*, well adorned with two rows of seats, a higher and lower, round about it, for the accommodation of the people, who are wont to be Catechised in this apartment. *The Schoole* is upon the East end of the Church, seperated from it by a partition of timber, wherein doors and windows open, to give them, not only a prospect into the Church, but opportunity of hearing at the greatest distance.

In this Jurisdiction there be NINE CHURCHES, all of them built of good free-stone, and covered with skleit; made so capacious as to containe the people of the respective parishes; and they are generally all of them very well endowed with competent maintenance, and other good accommodations for the Minister; having all of them tolerable good Manfes and gleibs.

These nyne Churches have sometyme been a distinct Presbyterie, under the name of THE PRESBYTERIE OF MAYBOLL, which thereby appears to have been the seat thereof; which seems very reasonable, as being most capable to lodge such as on that account should resort thither; and having the presence of the Magistracy to assist and second the exercise of discipline. And of late an essay was made for erecting it anew, under the designation of THE PRESEYTERY; but there being difficulty to satisfie the parties anent the seat thereof, it was let fall. All the tyme that they acted distinctly, the Meetings were either circular, lyke visitations, or by turns, at *Girvan* and *Mayboll*. The nyne parishes are *Mayboll*, *Kirkmichael*, *Straton*, *Barre*, *Calmonell*, *Ballantrae*, *Girvan*, *Dallie*, and *Kirkhofwald*.

6. 'The White Horse Inn,' which formerly belonged to the Lairds of Kilhenzie. 7. 'The Garden of Eden,' and the House to which it is attached, which was the residence of the Abbots of Crossraguel. 8. The House where Abbot Quentin Kennedy and John Knox held their celebrated Conference or disputation, and is now 'the Red Lion Inn.' A great number of other ancient Houses are still extant, an examination of the Title-deeds of which would show the proprietors to have been the principal Gentry of the district of Carrick. Enough has been noticed to show the ancient splendour of Maybole. Twenty-eight of these winter Mansion-houses can still be reckoned.

THE PARISH OF MAYBOLL is very large and populous, extending from the sea and water of *Dun* to the water of *Girvan*, about *Dalduffe* and Westward. Besyde the large church now used for publick worshipping, there be other religious places, such as the *Collegiat Church*, and *Kirhbryde*, and other *Chappells*, whereof mention is made above. *The Lord Bargany* is patron thereof, though he have small or no interest therein. There be a great number of gentry living therein, who have pretty dwellings in commodious places throughout the parish, some of which we have already named, and shall remember them againe, in the general reckoning, viz. *Dalduffe*, *Kilkeiznie*,¹ *Achinwind*, *Bogend*, *Smithstowne*, *Monkwood*, *Donnine*,² *Knockdone*, *Sauchry*, *Craigshewan*, *Beoch*, *Garrihorne*, *Dunduffe*, a house on the coast never finished, *Glenayes*, *Greenand*, *Newark*, *Bridgend*, *Blairstoune* and *Auchindraine*. Many of these are sweet, desyreable places; but for the good building, gardens, orchards, and all other accommodations, *Kilkeiznie* is the chiefe, lying about a short myle South from the towne of *Mayboll*.

THE PARISH OF KIRKMICHAEL lyes in length East and West, and is a Mensfall Kirk of *the Bishop of Galloway*, who is patron thereof. It stands hard upon the rivulet of *Dyock*; has no *Clachan* by it. In this parish are these houses, *Cassillis*, the mansion-house of the Earle of *Cassillis*, *Kirkmichael*, *Cloncaird*, *Blairquhan*, *Kilmore*, and *Montgomerystone*.

THE PARISH OF STRATOWNE lyes East and South, toward the stewartrie of *GALLOWAY*. *The Church* stands upon a ground declining to the Westward. *The King* is in possession of the *patronadge* thereof, having slipt from the *Abbot of Crofferaguell*, to whom it seems to appertaine, because the tyth³ hold of that Abbacy. There be no gentry live here, save *Shaw of Keirs*, and *Shaw of Grimmet*, toward the water of *Dun*.

THE PARISH OF BARRE is but a late erection, for accommodation of the extreme parts of the parishes of *Dailie* and *Girvan*. *The Patron* hereof is *the Bishop of Dumblaine*, in the right of holding *the Abbacy of Crofferaguell*. In this parish, below *the Church*, on the North syde of the water, on the higher ground, stands the chappell called *Kirk-Domine*, at which there is ane yearly fare, and the custome levyed by *Alexander of Kirkland*. None dwell here but petty Heretors, in common ordinary houses, as *Doherne*, *Barre*, *Diamuchrie*,⁴ *Antanalbany*, *Achinsoul*, *Bennan*, *Monucion*, and *Bellimore*. It is of vast bounds, reaching from *Stincher* to *GALLOWAY*; 'twixt which, lye vast bounds of moorish and barren ground.

THE PARISH OF CALMONELL is of yet larger extent; some places in these moorish countreys lying at ten myles distance from the church. *The Patron* hereof is *the Lord Bargany*. In this parish are severall very good houses for the Heretors residence, as *Corfeclayes*, *Daljarroch*, *Kildonan*, *Glenduiske*, *Craig*, *Dalreoch*, *Craigneil*, *Kirkhill*, *Knockdolians*, *Knock*

¹ Kilkeiznie.² Dunneane.³ Teinds or tithes.⁴ Drummurchie, or Drummurchtie.

daw, and *Carleton*. *Craigneil* belongs to the *Earl of Cassillis*, and *Knockdaw* to *Bargeny*; so they are no places of their residence.

THE PARISH OF BALLANTRAE is of a great extent. Though the people be not numerous, the *Clachan* is pretty populous. The *Patron* hereof is the *King*; and the *Lord Bargeny* pretends mightily to it; but upon examination it will be found to belong to the *Abbacy of Crosseraguell*. The residing Heretors are but few, and their dwellings are mean and homely; being, *Glenour*, *Bennan*, and *Carloch*, and *Glentig*. There is neither orchard nor fruit-tree in it all; and *Ardfincher*, above mentioned, is North-east from this. A wynd-mill lately built.

THE PARISH OF GIRVAN is populous, lying contiguous to the sea, and the champaigne ground upon the *water of Girvan* on both sides. The *Patron* thereof is the *Bishop of Dunblane*, in the right of the *Abbacy of Dunblane*.¹ The houses of the gentry here are *Ardmillan*, *Balachtole*, *Troweir*, *Trochrig*.

THE PARISH OF DAILLIE lyes, in length, East and West on both sides of *Girvan*; more populous than spacious. The *Patron* hereof is the *Bishop of Dunblain*, in the right of the *Abbacy of Crosseraguell*. This parish abounds with gentry and mansion-houses, all alongst *Girvan*; which gives a very delightfull prospect to any, who from the top of the hills that guard the scene, shall look downe on that pleasant trough. They are *Pinkhill*, *Killochan*, *Bargeny*, *Brunstowne*, *Dalquharran*, *Moorestowne*, *Drummockrin*, *Drumburle*, *Drummellan*, and *Barclanachan*.

THE PARISH OF KIRKOSWALD is pretty populous, because of the coast side whereof it consists, and is all the pleasure thereof; for the place of the *Churche's* situation is very obscure and unpleasant, being 'twixt two hills, at the end of a bogge and marish. The *Patron* hereof is the *Bishop of Dunblane*, in the right of THE ABBACY OF CROSSERAGUELL. The fabrick of which *Abbey* stands within this parish. The *Monks* were of the *Cistercian* order. The situation thereof is no ways pleasant. The fabrick of the church is entyre, without a rooffe. Much of the building is demolished, yet there be two towers still standing entyre, in their walls. It stands about mid-way 'twixt *Mayboll* and *Kirkoswald*. The houses of the gentry residing in this parish are, the *Cove*, *Thomastowne*, *Belterfan*, and *Balsarach*, and *Thrave*. The two last are obscure countrey dwellings; but *Belterfan* is a stately, fyne house, with gardens, orchards, parks, and woods about it; lying from *Mayboll* about ane myles distance. *The Cove* is the mansion-house of *Sir Archibald Kennedy of Colaine*, and takes its name hence, that under the outer area of this house there be three naturall COVES, which enter laigh

¹ It is stated both here and on the preceding page, that the *Bishop of Dunblane* had acquired the *Abbacy of Crossraguel*, to which monastery this patronage had formerly belonged.

at the water mark. From the one they enter upward to a higher, by an easie ascent; but the entry to the third is more difficult, being both low in the entry and strait; and in the highest of them there is a spring of very good water.

No. IV.

DISTANCES IN CARRICK AND THE ADJACENT SHYRE.

From a Paper in MacFarlane's Geographical Collections.¹

GLENAP is in GALLOWAY, in the way betwix Chappel and Balintrae; betwix a place call'd *The Thrie Standing Stains*, whilk is in the hie way, and the said Glenap, is 6 myl: And heir endeth Galloway, and beginneth Carrick.

CARRICK is 26 myl long, and 20 myl broad. STINCHER is the first Water thereon, following the coast fra Galloway. At the mouth thereof, BALINTRAE, 3 mil fra the 3 Stains. This River Stincher is upon 20 myl long. Fra Balintrae is KNOKDOLEAN, 4 myl up, on the N. fyd. Therfra, CRAIGNEILL, 2 myl up, on the South or West fyd. Therfra, KIRKHILL, 6 myl, on the N. fyd.

Then followeth, up the RIVER (STINCHER), DALJERAK, 4 myl; PENEWHARRY, 1 myl; CORSKLEYIS, 3 myl; KIRKLAND, 3 myl; KIRK-DAMNIE,² a Paroch-Kirk, 1 myl; ALD KNALBENOCH,³ 2 myl; DOCHORN, 3 myl.

Nixt followeth GIRVEN RIVER; the mouth thereof is fra STINCHER 12 myl, Northeastward. It (is) sum 18 myl long. At the mouth thereof is Girven, a small town; and a Kirk, in the West fyd.

Then follow, up, TROCHRIG, 1 myl; PINKHILL, 2 myl; KELLOCHAN, 2 myl, upon the N. fyd; BARGENY, 4 myl, on the W. fyd; BRUNTSTOUN, 1 myl; DOCHORRO,⁴ 1 myl; DRIMMELLAN, 1 myl, on the N. fyd. BARCLENACHAN, $\frac{1}{2}$ myl; DRYMMOCHRIN, $\frac{1}{2}$ myl; DALDUFF, 3 myl; KIRK-MICHAEL, a Kirk, 2 myl; CLONCAIRD, 1 myl; BLAQUHANE, 1 myl; KIRK OF STRATON, 1 myl.

DUN is the nixt RIVER; which River is the March betwix CARRICK and KYLE, of 14 myl lenth. The mouth of it is fra the mouth of GIRVEN 12 myl. It cumeth out of LOCH DUNE. TOWNS and CASTLES upon it ar: first, at the Sea is GIRVEN;⁵ 1 myl up, is BRIG-

¹ Advocates' Library.

² Kirk-Dominie.

³ Altonalbany, or Altenalban.

⁴ Perhaps for Dal-

buharran.

⁵ Greenan, frequently mentioned in the course of the preceding History.

END;¹ then is BLAIRSTOUN, 1 myl up; ACHINDREN, 2 myl up; MONKWOOD is a myl above it; CASSILLIS, one myl, on the West fyd; therfra, still upward, BAROISTOUNE, 1 myl; then KEIRS, 3 myl. Above that is the LOCH (DUNE), 6 myl long; of breadth 2 myl, sum places lefs. It hath an Ile, with an old Houfe in it, cald CASTLE DUNE.

Nixt is a small RIVER, called MILLANDERDAILL. It falleth in the Sea, betwix Girven and Stincher Rivers, and should be infert, be description, in that place. The mouth of it is 4 myl fra Ballintrae.—Places upon it ar; CARLTOUN, at the Sea; then is MILLANDERDAILL, 2 myl up; TROQUHANE, a Castel, is betwix Girven and Dun, 3 myl fra the Sea, fra BARGENY.

MAYBOLE, the head town of Carrick, the feat of the Justice. It is fra Ayre 6 myl; fra Girven 8 or 9 myl, and fra the Sea 4 myl. KILKEINGEIS, 2 myl fra Mayboll, juft West; and fra the Sea, upon² 5 myl. BALTESSAN, a myl fra Mayboll, to the South-west. GADHORN (Garriehorn), 2 myl fra Mayboll, North-west; KNOKDON, 3 myl Nord-westward fra Mayboll. DUNDUFF, 4 myl Nord-westward fra Mayboll.

DIVERS DISTANCES.

Betwix AIRE and LANRIK, in Clydfdail, ar 24 myls; and NEWMILS-TOWN³ is midway; DOUGLAS-CASTELL and Lainrik, 8 myl; Lainrik and BIGGAR, 4 myl; CRAUFURD-JHON and Biggar, 10 myl; CRAUFURD-LINDSA and Biggar, 6 myl; Biggar and PEEBILS, 12 myl; LOUDON CASTELL and GLASCO, 12 myl; Loudon and HAMILTOUNE, 13 myl; Loudon (and) LANRICK, 13 myl; IRWING and LAIRGS, in Cuningham, 12 myl; CROS-RAGUEL ABBAY is fra MAYBOLL 2 myl, and Westward fra Beltaffan, $\frac{1}{2}$ myl; KILMAARS, in Cuninghame, is fra Irwing, 4 myl; and fra the Sea, 4 myl also.

THE LOCH OF MINNOK, in Galloway, at the head of THE RIVER OF CREE, is fra the neereft part of STINCHER RIVER, in Carrick, 3 myl; betwix the said Minnok and the neereft part of THE RIVER OF DUN is 6 myl.

Head of AIR River and Lainrik, on Clyd, 8 myl; AILZE YLE is fra Aire 24 myl, and fra ARDMILLAN 18 myl. Now Ardmillan is fra GIRVEN River 2 myl, on the West fyd therof. This Ardmillan is the neereft shoar to Ailze.

CUMNOK CASTEL, in Nithefdail, (and) CRAWFURD JHON, 2 myl; Town of Crawford Jhon and CASTLE CRAWFURD JHON, 2 myl; Castell Crawford Jhon and BIGGAR, 10 myl.

KYLE.

KYLE beginneth after CARRICK, following the coast at the mouth of DUNE RIVER; which

¹ Doonside.

² This phrase, which often occurs, implies, nearly,—almost,—pretty near, &c.

³ The Burgh of Newmills, the erection of which is descanted upon in the foregoing 'Description.'

River marcheth it alongft from Carrick. It is betwix the mouth of Dun River and mouth of AIRE RIVER, upon which THE TOWN OF AIRE standeth, 2 myl.

This Province is fum 24 myl long.

THE TOWN OF AYRE standeth on the South fyd of the River; with a fair ftone bridge of ane arche, a good port, and much frequented. LUGDOUR River falleth in it 8 myl above the town, on the South fyd. AIR River runneth for the moft part ftracht. S. KEBET'S KIRK,¹ 4 m. up the water on the North fyd, and fra it fum two myl; ACHINCROUE, 4 myl up the River, on the North fyd; SUNDRIM, 4 myle up the River, hard upon it, on the South fyd; above Sundrim is GAILLARD, 2 myl on the South fyd; above Gaillard is PARTIK, a myl on the North fyd; ETTERKIN, a myl up on the North fyd; 2 myl higher up the River ftill, is COLSFIELD, on the N. fyd; 3 myl up the River, on the South fyd, is BARSKIMMIN; KINGS-CLOUGH is a myl up, on the N. fyd; a myl furdur up, on the N. fyd, is Bulloch-myll.²

TOUN, CASTELL, and KIRK of MAUHLIN, is a myl fra Bulloch-myl, and a myl fra the River on the North fyd; SORN is above Bulloch-myl, 2 myl, on the North fyd; SMIDDIE-SHAWIS is juft againft Sorn, on the uthur fyd of the River; KILMUILS-CROFT³ is above Smiddie-shawis, half mill on the S. fyd; juft agains it, on the uthur fyd of the River, is DERGEAN;⁴ DADILLAN⁵ is lefs then half(a) myl above Dergean, on the N. fyd; WALLWOOD, 4 myl above Dergean, on that fame fyd; MID-WALLWOOD, half a myl hier (higher) on the South fyd; OVIR WALLWOOD, half a myl up, on that fame fyd; KEMMS, a myl up, on that fame fyd; therfra, a myl up, THE MUIRKIRK, a Kirk, on the North fyd; above the Kirk, ASHIE BURN,⁶ a myl, on that fame fyd; above that, THE SPY-SLACK, on the verie fprings of the River; fra which to LAINRICK, the neereft part of Clyd, is 8 myl.

LUGDOUR RIVER,⁷ as faid is, falleth in AIRE RIVER, 8 myl above the toun, on the South fyd. Thir ar dwellings upon it: firft, AFFLECK,⁸ a myl above the joyning of the waters, on the North fyd of Luggar; nixt above it is OCHILTREE, 2 myl, on the South fyd; then is WATERSYD, a myl up, on the North fyd; followeth LOCH-NORRIES, half myl, on the South fyd; then is TORRINGEN CASTLE (Torrinzean), on the South fyd, a myle up; above it is THE TOUN OF CUMNOCK, half a myl, on the South fyd. THE CASTLE OF CUMNOCK is 4 myl fra the toun, and standeth upon the River of NITH; but it is in KYLE, as al the Parifh of Cumnock is alfo.

Following up Luggar River, nixt above the toun of Cumnok is SHANKSTOUN, $\frac{1}{4}$ myl, on the South fyd; then is TEMPLE-LAND, half myl up on the North fyd. Followeth, LOGAN, on the South fyd, half myl up; CRAIKSTOUN, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, upon the N. fyd; BARLANNOCHAN,

¹ St Quivox.

² Ballochmyle.

³ Gilmillscroft.

⁴ Dalgain.

⁵ Daldillan.

⁶ Eschawburn.

⁷ Lugar.

⁸ Auchinleck, the feat of the Boswells of Auchinleck.

1 mil up, on the S. fyd; DUNCAN-YEEMER,¹ 1 mile up, North fyd; GLENMUIR, 1 mile up, N. fyd; DORNEL, 1 myl up, N. fyd; KEVIL, 1 myl up, S. fyd; CRUICK, half mile up, S. fyd; DALBLAIR, ovir aganis CRUICK; GLENMUIR-SHAW, 2 mile-up, at the head of the River.

It is 4 mile betwix the head of this River and the head of the River Aire; and upon 12 mile fra the nearest part of Clyd, whilk is CORNES, 2 mile fra LAINRICK.

Followeth THE RIVER IRWING, which devydeth Kyle from Cuninghame.

IRWING TOUN is on the North fyd therof, at the Sea, with a fair stane bridge. Heir is a convenient haven for ships. Following the River up, on both fydes, is thus. CRAIG, 2 mile up, on the North fyd; DREGHORN, 2 mile furdir up, on the S. fyd; ACHANS, 2 myl up, S. fyd; CRAGIE WALLACE, 4 mile up, S. fyd; ELLERSLIE, 2 mile up, on the S. fyd; CAPRINTOUN, 2 mile up, S. fyd; RICARDTOUN, 2 mile, S. fyd; KILMARNOCK, a town, ovir aganis Ricardtoun, the Rivers running betwix them; THE DINN,² above Kilmarnock, 1 mile, N. fyd; CRAWFURDLAND, 1 mile furder up, N. fyd; SLOSS,³ hard by, on that same fyd; ROWALLEN, 2 mile up, on the N. fyd, from the River, 2 mile; DAMISTERNOCK, 2 mile up, on that same fyd; ovir aganis it on the uthir fyd, HANING,⁴ but 2 mile fra the River.

KIRK OF GASTOUN, 4 mile above DAMISTERNOCK, S. fyd; BARR, hard by, on the same fyd; SESNOCK,⁵ hard by, also on that same fyd; GASTON CASTLE,⁶ 1 mile above the Kirk, on the S. fyd; LOWDOUN CASTLE, ovir aganis Gastoun, on the N. fyd, and a myl up the River.

NEWMILS, toun, Kirk, Castle, a mile above GASTON, N. fyd; BANKHEID, 2 mile up, N. fyd; BRAIDLIE, 1 mile, N. fyd.

The Hill called LOWDOUN-HILL is the head of this river, joyning cloas to CLYDSDAILL.

SESNOK RIVER falleth in Irwing River, 8 mile above the town of Irwing, at the place called Sefnock, on the S. fyd; above Sefnock is CARNEL, 4 mile, on the West fyd; above it BRIGHOUS, 1 quarter mile, on the West fyd; nixt to it is KILLOCH, 1 mile up, on that same fyd; upward on the River is FOULER, 1 mile, North fyd.

After, on the River, is ACHMANNOCH, 2 mile, on the North fyd; Sefnock River ryfeth as far up as Irwing River. It (is) 4 mile betwix the springs of thir two Rivers.

CUNINGHAM.

Following the coast northward fra Irving, is GARNOCK RIVER, 1 myle fra Irving; and fra Garnok, 3 mile, is KYLE RIVER. CAF RIVER runneth in Garnok, 3 myle above the sea.

EGLINTOUN, in Cuningham, is fra Irving toun 2 mile, fhort; and fra the sea a myl and a half. KILWINNING is fra Irwing 2 myle; and fra Eglintoun a fhort myle.

CUNINGHAMHEAD, fra Irwing, 4 myle East.

¹ Duncanziemuir.

² Dean.

³ Asloss.

⁴ Haining.

⁵ Cesnock.

⁶ Galston Castle.

It is fra Irwing, whair Cuninghame beginneth, to the end therof, viz. SKELMORLIE, of coast, 15 mile.

ARNOK (ANNOCK) RIVER fals in Garnok,¹ a mile above Eglintoun, on the South fyd. It runs fra the East. Ther is theron CUNINGHAMHEAD, 2 myle fra Eglintoun, and 4 fra Irwing. Above it, upon that river, is LEINSHA,² juft agains a prettie green hill, cald Castletoun Greenhill; Leinfha on the N. fyd. Furdur up, half a myle, on the North fyd, STUARTOUN KIRK. Juft agains the Kirk, on the other fyd, is LOCHRIGE. Half a myle North fra the Kirk, and fra the River, is CORSELL;³ betwix the Kirk and Corfell is COCHELVEY; and betwix them is CHAPIL-BURN, with a bridge. North fra Corfell, another bridge on Chapill.

POKELLY on the South-east fyd of Arnok,⁴ 1 myle; and $\frac{1}{2}$ myle fra the River; and fra Steuartoun Kirk, 2 myle. Up the River fra the said Kirk, on the South fyd, is one myle, ROBERTLAND; South-east therfra, viz. fra Robertland, juft by it, is SWINSTIE; up the River, on the North fyd, above it a myle, is BLACKLAW-HILL, a great hill. The springs of the River cum fra it about a myle. South-east fra Blacklaw-hill, a myle, is CARNHILL, at the head of the River; whilk River Arnok comes out of THE BLACK-LOCH, $\frac{1}{2}$ myle above Carnehill. BLACK-LOCH, $\frac{1}{2}$ myle long, $\frac{3}{4}$ myle broad, and $\frac{1}{2}$ fra THE WHYT-LOCH, South fra it, Black-loch being North.

WHIT-LOCH, 1 myl long, half myl broad; between them half myle CARCARTH WATER runs out of Whit-loch. Forenent Carnehill is DRUMBUY-HILL, due South.

LUGDOUN WATER⁵ is hard by Eglintoun, on the North fyd therof. It runs in Garnock, a myle fra Kilwinning, and a myle and half fra the fea. It hath a ston brig, a myle fra Kilwinning, als much fra Irwing; midway, Garnock his courfe bendeth North-west.

Upon GARNOCK, following up the River, are, KILWINNING, North fyd, 2 mile fra the fea.

MONTRENAN, half a myle up, above the nther, SOUTHSYD, WOODSYD, NORTHSYD, juft agains Mongrenan. BLAIR, on the S. or E. fyd, 4 myle fra Kilwinning. ACHINHERVY, 2 myle South fra the river, 4 myle fra Irwing.

THE TOUR, W. fyd, 4 myle fra Irwing.

THE KIRK OF DERY (DALRY), 5 myle fra Irwing, and half myl above the joining of Garnok and Caf Rivers; and the River Ry runs in Garnok, 1 quarter myle, above the Kirk, on the North fyd. Ry cum fra the Nord-west, with a great crook CARSLAND is on Garnok, 6 myl fra Irwing, East fyd. KILBURNIE,⁶ a myl fra Garnok, on the North fyd, befyd the Loch Kilburnie, a myl therfra.

¹ This is an obvious mistake. The river here alluded to, no doubt, is the ANNOCK; which, however, does not fall into the Garnock, but into the water of IRVINE. ² Lainshaw. ³ Corsehill.

⁴ Annock.

⁵ Lugton.

⁶ Kilbirnie, or Kilburnie.

IRWING RIVER cums fra Loudon-hill, 10 myl long.

SALTCOATS, a toun and harbour, 3 myl fra Irwing, N.N. West.

STINSTOUN, (Steinston or Stevenstoun,) a myl East therfra, up in the land. KELLYLAW,¹ 1 myle East therfra: It is 4 myle fra the Kirk of Kilburnie; it hath a Loch of a myl long, East half a myl fra it.

A myle fra Saltcoats is the mouth of STAINLIE-BURN. A myle more North, be the coast, is MINFOD-BURNE.² Upon it, MINFOD, 1 quarter myle fra the Sea, N. fyd. Nixt, a myle, is GORAT-BURNE, 6 myle fra LAIRGS. A myle therfra SEA-MIL-BURN.

POYNT OF PAINCORS, 4 myl fra Lairgs; and fra the Sea-mil-burn a myl. Heir there is a poynt runs Nord-west in the Sea, a large myl; on the poynt thereof standeth the CASTLE PAINCORS.

Following the Coast, twa myl, is HUNTERSTOUN; and here you touch the fea agayn, in the way to LARGIS. Therfra the coast falleth straicht Nord-east to LAIRGIS.

No. V.

A SHORT DESCRIPTION OF CARRICK, BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE HISTORIE OF THE KENNEDYIS," IN HIS HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.³

In the ower (*viz. upper*) pairtt (of GALLOWAY), quhilk is callit THE REYNIS, *the Erll of Caißillis* hes fair landis and possessionis, and findry off his name and dependaris thairoff. This cuntry takis the name fra the first inhabiteris thairoff, quha wes *Priganis*, and of thame callit *Briggatia (Brigantia)*, and now callit GALLOWAY.

Nixt Galloway lyes CARRICK; the name fra *King Carrataik*, quha buildit of auld ane toun thairin; the quhilk was, efter his name, callit CARRIK. Sum thinkis that this cuntry wes nemmitt this way, efter the *Queine Carramantis*; quha remaynit in the sam pairtt, efter the deith of hir husband, *Eugeneus*, quha wes bureyit quhair now THE ABBAY OF CORSRAGULL standis; quhilk fecho builditt, for luiff of hir husband. Throw this cuntry, thair rinnis tua watteris, *Stenfar* and *Girwand*; and *Done* dewydis this cuntry from KYILL. In this cuntry THE NAME OF KENNEDY ar principall, *the Erll of Caißillis*, *Bargany*, and *Blairquhanne*, with mony Baronis of that name. Thair beginning com out off Yrland

¹ Kerrilaw, now called Grange.
Library, A. 4. 35.

² Monfode-burn.

³ *Anon. Hist. of Scotland*, MS. Advocates'

in (*to*) the Yllis of Scotland; quhair the Lord of M^ckleane yit remaynis, quba alledgis him felff to be the Scheiff and eldest Hous. Their name had at the beginning, about King Alexanderis the secund's ring.¹

No. VI.

DESCRIPTION OF CARRICK.

From "SIR JAMES BALFOUR, *Lyon King at Armes*', COLLECTION on the several SHIRES, *Originall, with considerable additions by SIR ROBERT SIBBALD, under his hand.*"²

CARRICKE, the Southmost pairt of the Sheriffdome of Aire, and one of the four Balzries therof; in the which *the Earle of Caffiles* is heretable Balzie. The gratest CLANE of this Shyre ar THE KENNEDIES, cadit³ of the *Houffe of Caffiles*; which Houffe, as they themfelues imagynne, ar isfthewed out of Irland, from the stocke of the Earle of Thomound. The gratenes of this Family did begin to appeire aboute some 304 yeiris since, *regno Roberti I.*

Ther is no Record extant quhat Surnames hes bene gratest in this Prowince, of old; bot the most ancient gentrey, now possessors theroffe, ar,

CATHCARTS, discenditt of the Houffe of Carlone,
 FERGUSONS, of the Houffe of Kilkerrane,
 CORRIES, of the Houffe of Kelwood,
 MURES, of the Houffe of Muchemarrane,⁴
 SHAWES, of the Houffe of Keires,
 MACK ALLEXANDER, of the Houffe of Corftrye, and
 MACKILVANDS, of the Houffe of Grimmat.

LIMITATIONE OF CARRICKE.

THIS cuntry is feperat, one the Northe and Northe-eift, from King's Kyle, by *the vatter of Dune*, isseuing from the grate LOCH DUNE; in the which laicke ther is ane litle Iylland, of a grate rocke, quherone is feated a very strange⁵ CASTELE, of old belonging to the Croune, bot now possessid by *the Earls of Caffiles*. One the Southe and South-east, it borders on

¹ Reign. ² *MS. Advocates' Library*, M. 6. 15. No. 2. ³ Descended; sprung. ⁴ There is no doubt that this is a mistake of the transcriber, for 'AUCHINDRANE,' or 'MONYHAGANE.' ⁵ *Strang*; strong.

the Shriftdome and countrey of Gallway; and one the West, for the fpace of 28 mylles, is wafcht with the Irifch Occeane.

The moft part of this fhore is rockie, yeilding no commodious harbrey for fhipes; yet induftrey might yeild tuo, at the mouuths of THE RIVERS GIRUANE, and STINCHEAR. All this coaft abounds with quhyt fifches, angled in the adiacent Sea, which abundantly ferues the quhole Prouince.

LATITUDE.

THE Latitude of this Prouince exceids not, at the moft, 14 myllis; and betuix the mouthe of Gernane and Stincheare, 10 mylles. Both thir Riwers hes ther fours in this countrey; *Garuene*, from a Loche of the fame name; and *Stincheare*, from a fmall fontaine. They runne throw the breid¹ of this Prouince, with maney meanders and turnings, ftill increffing ther ftreames by the in-falling of maney fmall brookes and vatters, befor they fall in the Irifch Sea. They yeild grate plenty of Salmonds, to the grate benefitt of the inhabitantis.

The hail coft layand to the Sea, is for the moft part arrable land, and fruitfull of all fort of graines; planted with THE CASTELL OF DUNVRE to the North, a grate and plesand ftronge Houffe, the moft ancient habitatione of the Surname of KENNEDY, *Lairds of Dunvire*, now *Earles of Caffiles*. THE CASTELL OF ARDSTINCHEAR, to the South, ane olde and ftronge habitatione of the *Lairds of Barganey*. Betuix theffe ar THE HOUSE OF THE COUE, buildid with grate cofte and expenffe, fome 40 zeirs agoe, by *Sir Thomas Kennedy of Culzeane, Tutor of Caffiles*. It is fituat on a Coue below, haueing a rocke aboue, quheron it is faitted, and (from quhich it is?) denominatted. This Coue is open to the Sea, of ane large extent; vithin quhich formerly hes beine a werey ftrong hold, befor cloffe with grate vindowes and grattes of irone, contening vithin aboute the fpace of a paire of buttes, with a fontaine of freche vatter.

Ther is alfo one this coaft THE HOUSES OF ARDMILLANE and THOMASTONE, the habitations of the *Goodman of Ardmillane* and the *Laird of Kelwood*.

That part of the countrey towards the North, betuix the Riwers Garnane and Dune, is, for the moft part, valley, arrable ground, planted with tuo Parifch Churches, viz. MAYBOILL, and KIRKOSUALD. A pendickele of the Paroche of Maybole is KIRKBRYDE.

[RELIGIOUS HOUSES.]

Tuo Monasteries ar featted in this Prouince; CORSREGUALL, fometyme a Cell of the Abey of Palley, founded by Duncane Mack-oneill, Earle of Carricke, *in anno falutis* 1246;

¹ Breadth.

and THE COLLEGE OF MAYBOLE, founded by *Sir Gilbert Kennedy, Laird of Dunvre*, for a buriall-place.

One that fyde of the North of Carricke that layes towards THE RIVER DUNE, ar diuers plefaunt duelling-Houffes of Gentlemen; bot in speciall, THE PLACE OF CASSILES, lyand within 2 myles to Mybole.

RIVERS.

THE entry of this countrey towards the North, ouer THE RIUER DUNE, is by a bridge of one arche, of a grate heichte, and of some 82 foote wyde.

Wpone the heighe-way, betuix the Burrowes of Ayre and Maybole, THE RIUER OF GERUANE glydes, betuix plefant, lairge, and fruitfull wallages, abounding with colles and pettes,¹ the ordinary fewell of the inhabitants. This Riueris boundis is beutified with 4 Parochial Churches, STRATONE, KIRK-MICHAELL, DAILIE, and GARUENE. Neir the mouth of this Riuer ar many stronge CASTELS, as BARGANEY, BLAIRQUHAIN, DALQUHARRANE, KILLWQUHARRANE,² with many vther grait stronge Houffes, one eurey myle of the fyde Riuer. One it ar also feated tuo villages; STRATONE, neir the heid of the Riuer, neir to Stratone-Kirke; and GARUENE, at the mouthe, neir a Church so named. This Riuer is ouerpaffed at 3 feuerall places one free-stone bridgges, and one of woode. Nixt the walleges, adioyning to the said Riuer, ar adiacent little pretty greine hilles, intermingled with some hadder and moffe.

THE RIUER OF STINCHEAR hes its trouche³ narrowe. The wallages one either fyde traitter, aryfing one both handes with greine hilles, exceideing fruitfull of graffe, and stored with bestiall; on quhoffe boundes Paroche Churches ar found, tuo, viz. COLMONEILL, and BALINTREA; and a Chapell, called KIRK DININE (Kirkdominie); with THE CASTELL OF CRAIGNEILL, belonging to *the Earl of Cassiles*; and many commodious habitations of stone houffes, for the countrey Gentlemen. At the entry therof is THE CASTLE OF STINCHEAR; with a litle willage, callid BALINTREA, quhair thair is a grate take of falmonte; and, in the begining of Februarij, a grate take of herringes, code, and skait; which serues the quholl Shireffdomes of Aire and Vigtoun, and als sends a wery grate quantitey of them abrode, to Ingland, France, and Irland.

This Riuer can not be ouerpaffed⁴ in diuers pairts bot by boate, and that not without danger, in respect of the violent current of the streame, which often changes her ufual and vounted channell; by reffone of which impetuofitey, it admitts no bridges at all.

The Southe parte of the countrey, from the Riuer Stincheare to Gallouay, callid THE

¹ Coals and peats.

² A mistake of the transcriber for 'Killwquhane,' (*Killochen* or *Killoquhen*.)

³ *Trough*; bed; channel.

⁴ Crossed; passed over.

MORES OF CARRICKE, confist of moures, medowes, loches, vashffes and moffes. The quholl cuntry is somequhat heighe, confisting of greine fuelleing hilles and donnes, without anney grate montane or rocke, quhence it comes that it is wounderfull wfeull in pastorage, fuarming vith grate heards of catell and sheeipe, and abounding with diuers kynds of wyld-foule.

Ther is no ROYALL BRUGHE in this Prowince. Only MAYBOLL is a Burghe of Barroney, enuironing the Collegiate Church; popoulus, in respect of the ther reseiding of the Earle of Caffiles and his frindes, being lykewayes the ordinar place of justice.

Betwix the mouthes of *the Riuers Dune* and *Geruane*, ther wes anciently a fronge and veill fortified Toune and Castle, seatted one ane creike or inlett of the Sea, called TURNBERREY, rased¹ to the ground by King Robert I., he being Earle of this Prowince by hereditary succeffione; all now over-blawin with sand; only some westiges of the citadell as yet remaining.

ANTIQUITEIS.

No Monuments of Batells to be seine in this cuntry; except neir the rubidge of ancient Turneburrey, alongs the coste, betwix a litelle promontorey and the Sea, ther is 3 werey grate heapes of stanes, called vulgarley the Kernes² of Blackinney, being the name of the village and ground. At the Suthermoft of thir 3 cairnes ar ther 13 grate tale³ stanes, standing vpright in a perfyte circkle, about some 8 ells ane distant frome ane other, vith a grate heighe stane in the midle, wich is werily esteemed be the most learnid inhabitants to be the buriall place of KING CARACTACUS; being most probable, in so far as Hector Boetius sayes that this King wes interrid in Carricke, quherin he remained during the most part of his rainge; and that from him this cuntry wes named CARRICKE; and that thir stanes, his monument, ar as yet standing neir the Toune of Turnburrey, wich wes questionles the ancient *Carrictonium*.⁴ This same coniecture is so muche the more probable in that, that *King Galdus* that succidit him (I meine Caractacke) his buriall place is yet knauin, within 3 mylles to the Toune of Vigtoune in Galloway, wich is after the same forme, being 19 stoinnes in compas, and 3 in the midle; wich then hes beine the moste honorable forme of Buriall, befor Churches and Churcheyards wer defeigned places of sepulture.

Ther hes beine in diuers parts of this cuntry FORTES, intrinched, and ditched donble; within the compasse of wich, is ther as yet to be seine the ruines of Castells and valls, wich appeirs by the grate heapes of ruines and rubidge ther to be veiued. Of wich ther ar tuo most worthie of note; one callid DUNVEINE, vpon the heights betwix the Riuers of *Geruane* and *Stincheare*, aboute a myle from the Sea; to wich no approaching could be, frome aney

¹ Razed ² Cairns. ³ Tall. ⁴ "In Carrik wes sum time ane riche citie, under the same name; quhais ruinus wallis schawis the great magnificence thair of."—*Bellenden's Boece*, I. xxix.

band, vnefeine. The vther is in the lands of DRUNGAIROCHE, betuix the mouthis of the Riuers *Dune* and *Garuene*, neir the fea, a litle to the Southe of Caractack's monument.

Ther is found and obseruid this yeir, 1632, vithin a myle to the Castle of Turnburrey, fome fandey landes newly difcouered, wich formerly had beine ouerblouen; yet the new difcouery reaches in the ancient ground, dounevard, aboue ane elle and a halffe, as the ther standinge burwes¹ cleirly demonftrats, expofing to the beholders numbers of coffins, neatly heuein of free-ftoine, without couer or bottome; fome 7 foote longe and 3 vyde, all laying Eaft and Weft, with ane æquall proportione of diftance one from ane vther.

MINERALLIS.

THIS countrey, fo far as is yet known, yelds no Minerallis.

AILLSEY INSULA.

ALL this Prouince, with the pertinentis therof, is one inteir continent, one only Iyland excepted, cailled AILLSEY, fome 14 mylles from the adioyning land, being nothing ells bot a grate rocke, yeilding aboundance of folane geiffe, cuninges,² dows, with diuers vthers forts of Sea-foullis. This rocke is only to be affcendit by one only paffage, and that to the Eafte; not inhabit, bot in the months of Februarij, for fifching of code; and in Augufte, for killing of the geeiffe. In this Iylland there is the ruines of ane old Caftell and Chapell, poffeft by the Earle of Caffiles, quo holds the fame of the Abbey of Corfreguall. It is not much aboue a myle in circumference, being one hard and folide rocke, having one its tope a fontaine of cristaline vatter.

[NOTES APPENDED TO THE PRECEDING DESCRIPTION.]

CARTAUDIS Queine of Scottis, wyffe to *King Eugenius*, flane by *Maximus* the Roman Generall, hade, by the bountey of the Roman Generall, after the hudge flaugther of the Scotts, for hir mantinance, the Toune of *Carrictonium*, with diuers territories therto belonging.

Ten thousand Irifch, in aide of the Scotts, entred Carrick, Kyle, and Cunninghame, with fyre and fuord, defeatt *Herdruftaine*, brother to *Hergurftus* King of the Picts, with his quhole army.—*Boetius*, Lib. 6.

A cruell Batell foughten on the brinkes of the Riuer Dune, in Carricke, betuix *Maximus* the Roman Generall, and *Eugenius* King of Scotts, in A. Sal. 378.

Maximus rebels, crounis himfelue King of Brittain—poffeffis for 17 yeires—and thereafter is flaine by the *Empreour Theodofus*.

Victorinus, the Roman Proconfull, banifches all the Picts be-north Forth—adioynes to the

¹ Perhaps for *barrows*.

² Coney; rabbits.

Roman territories in Albion, Merfs, Beruick, Piktland, Carrick, Kyle, Cuninghame, with a pairt of the Caledonian Forrest; and devyds the Picts and Brittans by a grate vall from Abercorne to Dumbrittone.—*Boetius, Hist. Scot. Lib. 7.*

CORSRAGUEL, corrupte pro *Cruce Regali* in Carrica, Ord. Cluniacensis, fundat Duncanus Comes de Carricke.—*Demp, Lib. i, cap. 15.*

No. VII.

CARRICTÆ DESCRIPTIO.¹

CARRICTA sequitur, pascuis læta, cui sua commoda et terra et mare affatim suppeditant. In hac *Rerigonium* finum et *Rerigonium* oppidum statuit Ptolemæus, pro quibus *Berigonium* in antiquissimo Ptolemæi exemplari Romæ excuso M.CCC.LXXX ut non possimus, non credere fuisse quod nunc *Bargeny* dictum, suum habet Dominum è familia KENNEDIORUM, quæ ex Hibernia, regnante *Roberto Brus*, devenit, hoc tractu nobilis, numerosa, et potens. Cujus Princeps COMES est CASSILÆ, hoc enim nomen Castris est quod incolit ad *Dunum* fluvium, cujus etiam ripæ alterum habet Castellum nomine *Dunnur* impositum, et hereditarius est hujus Provinciæ *Ballivus*. Hec enim cum *Kyla*, et *Cunninghamia*, tres Scotiæ *Ballivatus* habentur, quia, qui his cum ordinaria potestate et jurisdictione præfunt, *Balivi* vocantur, vocabulo quod medio ævo enatum, apud Græcos, Siculos, et Gallos *Conservatorem* significat. Verum tempore superiori CARRICTA suos habuit COMITES, nam ut taceam *Gilberti de Gallovidia* filium, cui *Rex Guilielmus totam Carrictam temporibus cunctis possidendam dedit*,² legimus *Adamum de Kilconath* circa M.CC.LXX Comitem fuisse de *Carrict*, et in bello sacro obiisse, cujus unica filia *Martha*, *Robertum Brus*, speciosa forma juvenem, quem inter venandam conspexerat, mise redeperiit, in virum accepit, et *Carrictæ Comitæ* titulo et possessionibus adauxit, cui peperit illa *Robertum Brus* Scotorum Regem celeberrimum, à quo stirps Regia. Titulus autem Comitæ Carrictæ junioribus è familia *Brufiana* aliquandiu relictus, postea Scotiæ Principibus in honorum cumulum accessit.

¹ *Geographiæ BLAVIANÆ*. Amstel. Labore et sumptibus Joannis Bleaev. 1662. Vol. VI., p. 57.

² *Lib. Malros*,

No. VIII.

THE NAMES OF THE BARONS, LAIRDS, AND CHEIFE GENTLEMEN
IN THE SHERIFDOME OF AERE, AND BAILLERIES OF KYLE,
KARRIK, AND CUNNINGHAME.¹

L. of Kilburnie.	L. of Fairlie.	Adamtoun.
L. of Crawfordland.	L. of Dreghorne.	Gairgirth, <i>Chalmers</i> .
L. of Ladyland, <i>Barclay</i> .	L. of Prestoun, <i>Barclay</i> .	Lefnoreis, <i>Crawfurde</i> .
Auchnamys.	L. of Rowallane, <i>Mure</i> .	Kerfe, <i>Crawfurde</i> .
L. of Kerrisland.	L. of Montgrenane.	Donngane.
L. of Kelfoland.	L. of Robertland, <i>Cunninghame</i> .	William Crawford of Colynane.
Trierne.	Cunninghame of Towrlands.	Dowglassie of Penieland.
L. of Glengarnoke.	Cunninghame of the Hill.	Cunninghame of Lagland.
L. of Cunninghameheid.	Sheriffe of Air. ⁶	L. of Caprington, <i>Cunninghame</i> .
L. of Auchinharuie.	Cefnockle.	Cunninghame of Poquharne.
L. of Aiket.	Skeldoun.	Shaw of Glenmure.
Cunninghame.	Campbell of Glenoske.	L. of Entirkin, <i>Dunbar</i> .
L. of Clonbairth.	Campbell of Kinzeclawcht.	L. of Scankistoun, <i>Campbell</i> .
Montgomerie.	Gaftoun, <i>Stewart</i> .	L. of Barkymmen, <i>Stewart</i> .
L. of Longshaw.	Halrig.	L. of Auchinlek, <i>Boswell</i> .
L. of Heflet. ²	Hammilton of Sanquhair.	L. of Bargany, <i>Kennedie</i> .
Giffin.	Sornebeg.	L. of Blairquhane, <i>Kennedie</i> .
Stane.	L. of Bar.	Kennedie of Giruanmaynis.
Braidstane, <i>Montgomerie</i> .	L. of Craggie-Wallace.	Kennedie of Skeldon.
L. of Blair.	Carnell, <i>Wallace</i> .	L. of Carmichaell.
L. of Portincorffe.	Sewalton, <i>Wallace</i> .	Goodman of Ardmillane.
L. of Huncarfoun. ⁵	Dundonald.	Goodman of Dromnellane.
Kennedie of the Coift. ⁴	Boyde of Penkill.	L. of Kilhenzie.
Balmaclennochane.	Boyde of the Throchrig.	Kennedie of Tornagannoch.
L. of Kelwood, <i>Currie</i> .	L. of Dundaffe.	Schaw of Halie.
L. of Carlowne, <i>Cathcart</i> .	L. of Kilkerane.	Schaw of Germet. ⁷
Kennedie of Knotidaw. ⁵	Kennedie of Brameftoun.	

¹ From "CERTAINE MATTERS concerning the Realme of SCOTLAND, composed together, As they were Anno Domini, 1597." Small Quarto, London, 1603.

² Hazelhead.

³ Hunterston.

⁴ Coif.

⁵ Knockdow.

⁶ Sir Campbell of Loudoun.

⁷ Grumat, or Gremmitt.

No. IX.

SKELDON HAUGHS ; OR, THE SOW IS FLITTED !

[BY THE LATE SIR ALEXANDER BOSWELL OF AUCHINLECK, BARONET.]

Fiet enim subito SUS horridus.—VIRG.

AUCHINLECK : PRINTED BY JAMES SUTHERLAND. 1816.

[THE following characteristic Sketch was composed by the lamented Sir Alexander Boswell, Baronet, from a traditional story communicated to him by George Rankine, Esq. of Whitehill, to whom he dedicated his Poem. A very few copies were privately printed, at the celebrated AUCHINLECK PRESS, and circulated by Sir Alexander among the select circle of his most intimate friends. The present reprint is taken from one of these presentation copies ; the Editor having merely inserted some Notes, and made some slight alterations in the orthography of a variety of the words, to preserve suitable unity in the structure of the dialect. Through the kindness of Mr Rankine of Whitehill, the Editor has ascertained, that two different versions of this story are traditionally current, among some very aged people, in Carrick. One of these is that which has been adopted by Sir Alexander Boswell, in which the Laird of Kerse's son is said to have been killed. The other relates, that three of the Crawfords of Lochnorris were present at the battle ; one of whom returned, heavily bemoaning the fall of his two brothers, when his widowed mother suddenly cut short his lamentation, by exclaiming, ' IS THE SOW FLITTED ?'—' AYE IS SHE,' replied the youth—' AND FIVE SCORE OF THE KENNEDIES ARE DROWNED IN DOON !'

The Families of Kerse and Auchinleck were connected by repeated intermarriages ; and it is to be supposed that so acute and learned an individual as Sir Alexander was, would investigate the matter, and take what appeared to him to be the proper account of this Skirmish.

It is proper, before closing this Notice, to observe, that the Crawfords of Kerse were a very ancient Family, being cadets of the House of Crawford of Loudoun. The first of the Kerse Crawfords was *Reginald*, son of Hugh Crawford of Loudoun, who got a grant of the lands of Kerse from his brother Hugh, in the reign of King Alexander III. (inter 1249, 1286.) After considerable investigation, the Editor has been unable to ascertain the date of this encounter, which Sir Alexander Boswell assigns to the Fifteenth Century. Unhappily for the

country, such disputes were too frequent in Scotland; and Carrick seems to have been by no means behind hand, in 'the march' of Feud. Owing to this circumstance, the memory of this skirmish, and that of many similar Feuds, was likely to perish; for such scenes of violence and bloodshed, being of ordinary occurrence, were soon forgotten, unless some remarkable incident, such as that of 'tethering the fow,' helped to rivet the story on the popular mind. At the distance of several centuries, therefore, it is not remarkable, that the light of tradition should be feeble and indistinct.

With regard to the merits of this humorous Poem, it is but justice to say, that it is of a very high order indeed; and perhaps it may be affirmed, that many of the verses nearly approach, and others equal, the standard of Robert Burns, even in his Tam o' Shanter, in point of force and humour.

There is prefixed to the Poem the following DEDICATION, which it is proper to preserve, in this place.]

TO

GEORGE RANKINE, ESQ. OF WHITEHILL.

SIR,

To whom can I, with more propriety, present the following Story of the Fifteenth Century, than to you, from whose valuable Collection it was obtained?

You may, perhaps, think that the language is too much modernized;—but, had it been printed in the dialect of its own days, it would have been less accessible to our friends.

Such as it is, accept it. With thanks for your obliging communication, I am,

SIR,

January 1, 1816.

Your obedient humble servant,

A. B.

CRAWFORD O' KERSE fat in his ha',—
 White war his locks as driftit snaw;
 For stealin' change o' shriv'lin' Time
 Had quencht the vigour o' his prime;
 An' totterin' limbs puir service yield,
 Whan rivals struggle in the field!

His shrunken arm refused its part,
 Tho' warm the throbbin's at his heart—
 For through his veins there flow'd the bluid
 O' Auld SIR REGINALD¹ the gude!—
 That bluid that roused the soul and might
 O' SCOTLAND'S HERO, WALLACE wight!
 In fuith, he was a Baron bauld,
 For tuilzies tough, in days o' auld;
 A lion in the battle fray—
 In deadly feud a deadly fae!
 But now, a venerable Lord,
 He, mirthfu', cheer'd the festive buird
 Wi' merry tale and hamely jest:—
 Or whiles he rear'd his warlike crest,
 As if prepared the brunt to meet!
 An' then recountit mony a feat
 O' apin strife and artfu' wile.—
 Thus wald he listless hours beguile;
 While a' around, his finewy race,
 Gazed, dumb wi' rapture, in his face!
 Crack follow'd crack, the cup gaed roun',
 That mony a cankerin' thought cou'd droun—
 Whan, fudden, at the yett a gueft
 Admittance claim'd—Quoth Kerfe, “The best
 Our almourie can yield bring ben—
 I trow there's walth, gin he war ten!—
 Shew in the stranger!”—Fair and free,
 In strode young GILBERT KENNEDIE.
 “Kerfe,” (quo' the youth,) “whan feuds are sworn,
 It matters nought how slight the thorn

¹ SIR REGINALD CRAUFURD of Loudoun, the heritable Sheriff of Ayr. He was maternal uncle to SIR WILLIAM WALLACE.

That poisonous rankles in our side—
 I bring defiance to your pride!—
 The bauld BARGANEY bids me say,
 Whan mornin' breaks, on Lammas-day,¹
 A Sow upon your land I'll tether!
 Like midges let the Crawfords gather,
 Some teeth in angry fit may chitter—
 But de'il a man o' Kyle fall flit her!''
 Kerfe ce'd him wi' contemptuous faeer—
 " My merry man—an come ye here
 To jeer me at my ain fire-side?
 Gae hame, for ance, in a hail hide!
 Time was, that Kerfe wad blythe hae ridden
 Out owre yon hills at sic a biddin'!
 Fu' little value I, or mine,
 Ten score o' Kennedies—and Swine!
 Had wither'd Kerfe a limb to wag—
 But let the bauld Bargany brag!
 The Kennedies, wi' a' their power,
 Frae Caffillis to Ardstinchar Tower,
 May rife an' flock like fereechin' craws,
 Frae heighs an' hows, fra hames and ha's,
 An' hither come wi' blawin crack—
 They'll bear anither story back!
 Kerfe is, alas! nae mair the man
 That in the onfet led the van!
 But he has sons to shield his name,
 Heirs o' his valour and his fame!

¹ One of the four cross Quarter-days anciently held, which fell on the First day of August, or the Feast of St Peter in bonds (Festum S. Petri ad Vincula)—and got its name from the circumstance of the Apostle being considered as 'the patron of lambs'—from the metaphorical expression of our Saviour, 'Feed my lambs!' In the Romish Church, a Mass was instituted, on this day, for St Peter's benediction, that the lambs shorn at this time might escape the danger of cold, &c.

And if on Lammas-day they fail,
 Curse him wha lives to tell the tale!—
 Let your proud baron croofely craw
 On his ain midden, days but twa;
 But on the third—by this grey head,
 He'll aiblins thank his geldin's speed!—
 This in defiance! (Crawford says)
 Gie the chiel' room, lads—Slip your ways!"

'Twas Lammas-morn; on Skeldon Haughs
 The glintin' sun had tinged the fanghs;
 Frae Girvan banks an' Carrick fide,¹
 Down pour'd the Kennedies, in pride:
 An' frae Kyle-Stewart and King's-Kyle
 The Crawford's march'd in rank and file,
 (If our forefathers own'd, of yore,
 Sic term o' military lore.)
 Let them march on!—A Rhymer, I
 Shall hae nae finger in the pye!
 It's time enough for us to glowr
 On battle-fields, whan a' is oure!
 An' draw our fketches o' ilk action,
 Safe, amang heaps o' putrefaction!
 But, troth, a' battles are alike;—
 Some chieils are ftricken, an' fome ftrike.
 Weapons are sharp, an' hides are tender—
 An' fome maun fa'—or else furrender!
 Troops charge on troops, an' flay an' flash,
 An' foughin' bullets fmite an' fmafh—
 Nae time, I trow, to shilly-shally—
 Aff gaes the tac fide—then they rally—

¹ Districts belonging to the KENNEDIES, and where their strongholds were chiefly situated.

An' on again in mad delusion,
 While heads an' legs flee in confusion—
 Some turn their backs an' f'kelp awa—
 An' they that follow cry Huzza !
 Half o' the hail dung aff their feet—
 Then is a Victory compleat !

Crawford o' Kerse fat in his yett,
 Mournin' a dowie carle's fate—
 That he, whan stalwart bands war gane,
 Fourscore, maun hurkle there his lane !
 He gazed, as lang as darklin' fight
 Could trace their march oure ilka height.
 " An' now," thought he, " they're bye Drumloch,¹
 An' bye the Craigans, an' the Trough,
 An' bye the know, an' Bright-burn birk,
 An' down upon Dalrymple Kirk—
 An' now, flark ESPLIN² rushes on—
 Had ever man a braver son !
 Come on, ye Kennedies ! Come now !—
 Fight on, my sons ! The loons fall rue
 The day they trode on Kerse's land !—
 Now is the pingle³—hand to hand—
 Esplin, stand till't, nor flinch nor bend !
 Forward ! ye Crawfords, wi' a stend !⁴
 The bluidie tuilzie⁵ fettle soon,
 And drive the Reivars⁶ oure the Doon !"

¹ For this and the following names, reference may be made to the foregoing ancient Descriptions of Carrick, in the Appendix. ² A favourite name among the Crawfords of Kerse of old. ³ The heat of the battle or strife. *Pingle* denotes the most strenuous exertion, in contending against difficulties, &c.

⁴ Vigorous impulse ; literally, a spring or leap.

⁵ Broil. Fr. *touiller*, to mingle tumultuously in strife—*Chaud-melle*, ' quhilk is opponed as contrair to fore-thought felonie.'—*Skene de Verb. Sig.*

⁶ Here used as a term of reproach. Literally, a spoiler or robber ; one living by plunder.

'Twas fancy a' ! His aged trunk,
 Worn and fatigued, supinely funk !—
 On wayward chance he ponder'd deep,
 An' sorrow felt—but scorn'd to weep !
 Than roused again—Again the fight
 Flitted before his dazzled sight.
 His anxious ee, but firm and fierce,
 Wander'd bewaft¹ the Loch o' Kerfe,
 Watchin' some messengers o' speed
 Tidin's to bear, in time o' need—
 Whan lichtfome Will o' Ashyntree
 Cam breathless, pechin'² oure the lee :
 Lang, lang, or³ he cou'd parley hear,
 The auld man cried, fu' loud and clear,
 “ IS THE SOW FLITTED ?—Tell me, loon,
 Is auld Kyle up—an' Carrick down ?”—
 Mingled wi' sobs, his broken tale
 The youth began—“ Ah ! Kerfe, bewail
 This luckless day !—Your blythe son John,
 Now, wae's my heart !—lies on the loan—
 An' he could sing like ony merle !”—
 “ IS THE SOW FLITTED ?” cried the carle—
 “ Gie me my answer—short and plain—
 IS THE SOW FLITTIT ?—yamm'rin' wean !”⁴—
 “ THE SOW (De'il tak her) 's oure the water—
 An' at their backs the Crawfords batter—
 The Carrick cowts⁵ are cow'd⁶ and bitted !”⁷—
 “ My thumb for Jock ! THE SOW IS FLITTED !”

¹ To the westward of.
before.

⁴ Whining child.

² Panting ; breathing laboriously, from over-exertion.

⁵ Colts ; a derisive appellation.

³ Ere ;

⁶ Depressed by fear. *Jamieson.*

⁷ Bitted, in allusion to the *bitting* of a fractious horse.

GLOSSARY

AND

INDEX OF NAMES AND PLACES.

GLOSSARY.

* * * THE EDITOR has considered it necessary to append to this work, for the use of the general reader, the following brief GLOSSARY; which, he believes, contains all the most difficult and remarkable words occurring in the preceding History, Illustrations, and Appendix. It may be remarked, that, in order to save space, those significations only have been given, which are strictly applicable to the sense and phraseology of the numerous passages from which they are quoted. To have furnished a regular and Etymological Glossary, would have encroached too much upon the limits of such a work as the present; and would, besides, have been altogether foreign to such an undertaking.

A.

ABEIN, (see p. 23) have been.
Abone, Abwne, above.
Abuiff, above,—up stairs.
Adois, concerns, business.
Adwyife, to advise, to consult, to counsel.
Adwyife, advice, counsel.
Agreyitt, agreed, settled, reconciled.
Agrie, to reconcile.
Air, an heir.
Ald, Auld, old.
Allay, to match, ally, or connect by inter-marriage.
Alluterlie, altogether.
Allwayis, at all events, nevertheless.
Alfe-meikill, as much.
Alfmony, as many.
Amittit, lost.
And, An, if.
Ane, one, a, an.
Assurance, a sort of bond of truce, &c. See p. 115.

Assignay, an assignee.
Awand, owing.
Aw-band, a bond acknowledging debt.
Awine, own.
Awyffing, advising, consulting.

B.

Bad, bid, offered.
Bairne, a child.
Bait, beat, beaten.
Balder, bolder.
Band, bound; a bond.
Banner of Rewendge, see p. 138.
Baffis, a kind of cannon. See p. 118.
Bawk, a beam.
Baxter, a baker.
Beand, being.
Become, to befall, to happen.
Beluiffitt, beloved.
Blak buik, see p. 75, and Prefatory Notice.
Bloking, see p. 91.
Bluid, consanguinity.

Bluid, blood, bloodshed.
 Bocht, bought, purchased.
 Body, fellow, &c. ; a disrespectful term.
 Boitt, a boat.
 Boft, Boaft, to threaten or bully.
 Boft, Boaft, a threat, or challenge.
 Bot, but,—without,—only, barely.
 Boundis, territories, a district.
 Braill, a brawl, a skirmish, an onset.
 Braweft, bravest, most valiant.
 Brig, a bridge.
 Broder-dochter, a niece.
 Broder-fone, a nephew.
 Bruikis, enjoys.
 Bruttit, reported, rumoured.
 Buir, bore in child-birth.
 Burne, a rivulet.
 Bwittis, boots.
 By, besides,—contrary, or in opposition to,
 in defiance of.
 By, beyond, in preference to, above.
 By, to buy, to purchase.
 Byde, to abide by, to adhere to.
 Byrunnis, 'bygones,' arrears.

C.

Cadin, Caditt, sprung, descended.
 Cairill, Carle, a churl or low-born person.
 See p. 91.
 Cairn, a large collection or heap of stones,
 raised or piled up in commemoration of
 some remarkable event.
 Catchitt, engaged, enterprised, embarked.
 Ceffone, a season.
 Chalmerit, chambered, closetted.
 Chimlay, a chimney or fire-place ; an iron-
 grate for holding a coal-fire.
 Chops, merchant-booths, *shops*.
 Cloffitt, enclosed, surrounded.
 Coft, purchased, bought.
 Colme of leid, a leaden coffin.
 Compeiranfe, appearance.
 Condeitt of the throppill, see p. 126.
 Condefcend, to yield, to accommodate.
 Conqueift, acquired by purchase.
 Contrair, against, adverse, or in opposition to.
 Conveynand, meeting, convening.
 Conwoy, a conductor, or convoy.
 Corfe, a cross, a market-cross. See p. 119.
 Craig, the neck or throat.

Craig, a crag or rock.
 Culuering, a sort of musket.
 Cummer, strife, lethal struggle.
 Cuffing, cousin-german.

D.

Dalgour, dagger.
 Darne, to conceal, to lie hid, &c.
 Dawing, daybreak, dawn.
 Debuift, for 'deboifchit,' worthless, dissi-
 pated, debauched.
 Deid, dead ; death.
 Deit, died.
 Demanit, used, treated.
 Deattone, a ditty, a motto.
 Depairtit, died, deceased.
 Defeitt, deceit.
 Dewyife, a last will or testament.
 Dewitty, duty ; fealty, allegiance.
 Diet, Dyet, an appointed or fixed day, &c.
 Ding, to strike ; to thrust.
 Diretit, for 'dryttit,' defiled.
 Difereift, disinherited.
 Doand, doing.
 Docht, the *pret.* of Dow, to be able, to have
 force, strength, power, &c. to do.
 Don, a hill or crag. See p. 77.
 Donatour, one obtaining a Letter of Gift
 from the Crown ; *e. g.* see 107.
 Drift, driven snow.
 Drwme, a drum. See p. 103.
 Duill, mourning, lamentation.
 Dwynand, dwining, drooping, decaying.
 Dyke, a wall or fence.

E.

Eame, Eyme, an uncle. See p. 116.
 Ebeft of mony, the victor, champion, &c. *q. d.*
ae beft. See p. 127.
 Eittik, pulmonary consumption. See p. 134.
 Entres, Enterefe, interest.
 Efcheitt, see p. 127.
 Efchewit, escaped.
 Ewill, evil, ill.
 Ewin, even.
 Ewine, evening.
 Exemit, exempted, licenced.

F.

Fader, a father.

Fader-broder, an uncle, by the father's side.
 Fader-sifter, an aunt, by the father's side.
 Far, greatly, exceedingly.
 Feall-dykis, turf fences.
 Fechting—see 'Singular Combatt.'
 Fedder, a feather.
 Feid, deadly feud.
 Feill, plenty, abundance.
 Feinyitt, feigned, forged.
 Few, a feu, fee, or fief. See p. 91.
 Fewté, fealty.
 Flytt, to scold, to use reproachful and insulting language.
 Foirfalterie, forfeiture.
 Foirgadder, to meet.
 Foirfeine, acquainted before-hand.
 Forbye, besides.
 Forder, farther; to further, to advance.
 Forfamekill, for so much.
 Foster, a foster-child,—an adopted son. See p. 79.
 Foster, to rear, to nurse, to bring up.
 Fra, from.
 Fray, fright, terror. Fr. *frayeur*.
 Freassitt, freeze, coagulated.
 Freind, a blood-relation.
 Freinditt, reconciled.
 Fyff, five.
 Fynd, fine, amiable, excellent.

G.

Gaiff, gave.
 Gang, to go.
 Gartt, forced; caused.
 Gatt, got, acquired.
 Geir, wealth, effects; *in geir*, in full armour.
 Giff, Geiff, if.
 Giff, to give.
 Giffar, a giver.
 Glengoir, *Lues Venerea*.
 Goiff-ball, a ball used in the game of golf.
 Goffop, gossip. See p. 78.
 Grantitt, agreed, yielded.
 Gritt, large, great, powerful; in habits of strict intimacy.
 Gude-sifter, a sister-in-law.
 Gudfone, a son-in-law.
 Guid-broder, a brother-in-law.
 Guidis, goods; cattle.

H.

Hacquebut, Hagbut, a sort of musket.
 Had, to hold; held.
 Hagbut of foun, see p. 118.
 Hagbutteris, musqueteers.
 Haikitt, hurled, threw.
 Harnis, brains.
 Heaffand, having.
 Hele, (Hail,) whole.
 Heweallie, heavily, seriously.
 Hicht, offered, promised.
 Hicht, height.
 Honditt, see p. 120.
 Honouris, see p. 136.
 Houm, holm, or flat ground in a hollow.
 Hound on, Hound out, see p. 120.

I.

Ilkane, each one.
 Incast, a suggestion, a device.
 Incloffitt, surrounded.
 Infest, Infestment, see p. 105.
 Ingyreit, circumvented; entwined, as within the folds of a snake.
 Inlaikit, used metaphorically for 'died.'
 Interteneyitt, entertained, treated; maintained, supported.
 Intertenymmentt, board and maintenance.
 Inveireyit, environed, surrounded.
 Inwy, to envy.
 Ifche, issue, the liberty of coming forth.
 Ifschit, issued, or came forth.

J.

Jayme, Jamb, see p. 102.
 Juntt, joint.

K.

Kaift, threw, cast.
 Keill, a kiln.
 Kennitt, known.
 Kirnellis of the thie, the inguinal glands.

L.

Lad, Laid, a son,—an heir-male.
 Laich, low.
 Laitt, laid.
 Lap, leapt, sprung.
 Lap one, mounted, took to horse.

Lafs, a girl,—a daughter, or an heir-female.
 Leafome, lawful.
 Leiff, leave.
 Leigna, see p. 102.
 Leifingis, lies, untruths; slanderous and malicious inventions.
 Lett, to hinder, to impede.
 Lewing, living.
 Lewing, a living or alimentary provision.
 Leyamitt, crippled, lamed.
 Licht, to alight from horseback.
 Licht, day-light.
 Lichttitt, alighted.
 Linne, a pool into which a waterfall is received.
 Lowpis, Lopis, leaps.
 Lowffing, loosing. See p. 139.
 Luiff, Luve, love;—the palm of the hand.
 Lutt, let.

M.

Ma, Mae, more.
 Mailling, a small farm.
 Maifter, Master, a title of courtesy, applied to the eldest sons (or the heir-apparent) of Barons.
 Man, Maun, must.
 Manis, Mainis, the 'Mains,' 'Place,' or principal Mansion-house, with the grounds surrounding it.
 Manuaffit, threatened, menaced.
 Marrowis, equals.
 Maynteyne, to maintain, vindicate, or support one's cause.
 Mean, to mend, to remedy.
 Mean, to complain.
 Mell, to meddle or interfere. Fr. *meler*.
 Mend, to remedy, to repair.
 Mendis, amends.
 Menfuorne, perjured.
 Mefs, the sacrifice of the Mass.
 Mint, to aim, to attempt.
 Mirk, dark.
 Mirknefs, darkness.
 Miffyking, enmity, grudge.
 Miffour, measure.
 Moder-broder, an uncle, by the mother's side.
 Moder-fifter, an aunt, by the mother's side.
 Moderis, mother's.

Morne, the morrow.
 Motioun, overture, proposal.
 Mowitt, moved; used influence with.
 Moyane, means, influence.

N.

Neife, nose.
 Nocht, not.
 Noter, a notary.
 Nowmer, number. Lat. *numerus*.
 Nowtt, nolt, cattle.
 Nwll, null, void, nugatory.
 Nycht, night, night-time.
 Nyteboir, a neighbour.

O.

Oe, Oy, a grandchild.
 Of, off, from.
 Onairitt, un-heired.
 One, on, upon.
 Onheillit, unhealed.
 Or, before, ere.
 Orifone, an oration or speech.
 Oulkis, weeks.
 Ourfie, Overfie, to overlook, to neglect.
 Ourfman, Ouerfman, an umpire.
 Outtings, expenditure.

P.

Particular, a personal quarrel, or feud.
 Peadge, a page.
 Pend, an arch.
 Perfawit, perceived.
 Perfewit, pursued.
 Perfuaditt, enticed, trained.
 Pestillottis, pistols.
 Pleinniffing, stocking, furniture, &c. of a house or farm.
 Pley, a law-plea.
 Poulder, Pulder, gun-powder.
 Pouthard, gun-powder.
 Pretendit, projected, professed.
 Preweynitt, prevented, frustrated.
 Proces, see p. 105.
 Pruiff, to prove;—proof;—privy to.
 Purpoife, a purpose, or project.
 Pwpat, a pulpit.

Q.

Quha, who.
 Quhair, where, whereas.
 Quhais, whose.
 Quhilk, which.
 Quhill, until.
 Quhingar, a short sword, or hanger.
 Quhytt, white.
 Quayatt, quitted, renounced.

R.

Raid, Reid, rode;—a predatory incursion, a foray.
 Rapys, ropes.
 Reafe, rose, arose;—a horse race. See p. 103.
 Red, to separate and reconcile contending parties, &c.
 Redding-fraik, the blow often received by him who interferes in a quarrel.
 Regiment, rule, government.
 Reik, dense smoke.
 Reklefnes, recklessness.
 Remeid, remedy.
 Refaut, received.
 Refing, to resign, to surrender.
 Respecttis, Respites, remissions.
 Reteir, to retreat, to retire.
 Rew, to rue, to repent bitterly.
 Reweiffis, ravishes, carries off by violence.
 Ring, reign.
 Ringand, ringing (of bells);—reigning.
 Round, to whisper.
 Rowing, rolling.
 Rowme, a farm or portion of land; ground possessed by a 'kyndlie tennant,' &c.
 Ruiff, a roof.
 Rycht, right.
 Rychtis, title-deeds.

S.

Samine, same.
 Sark, a shirt.
 Schaik handis, to be reconciled. See p. 134.
 Schaw, to shew.
 Schawin, shewn.
 Scheafe, to chase.
 Sched, to part, to separate.
 Scheiffe, a chief, a chieftain.
 Scheir, to reap.

Schew, shewed.
 Scho, she.
 Schone, soon.
 Schudder, a shoulder.
 Schuir, reaped.
 Schutt, Schuitt, shoot.
 Secret, a sort of light chain-mail, or a quilted doublet, *privately* worn under the usual dress; which was generally sufficient to resist the sudden blow of a dagger or sword.
 Sen, since.
 Serviat, a table-napkin. Fr. *serviette*.
 Sett, to assign, to place;—to lie in wait.
 Sett down, to contract by mutual bouds.
 Sett for, to watch, for the purpose of waylaying and murdering.
 Shake-banes, the wrists.
 Sik, such.
 Sikker, sure, secure.
 Singular Combatt, or 'Singular Fechtig,' a duel. See p. 120.
 Sing, a sign, a signal.
 Sifter-dochter, a niece.
 Sifter-fone, a nephew.
 Skayth, harm, injury.
 Smoritt, smothered, suffocated.
 Soillis, the soles of the feet.
 Soir, sure;—a sore.
 Sonnit, sounded.
 Souirtie, surety, caution.
 Sowme, a sum of money.
 Spuilyie, spoil.
 Stayitt, halted.
 Steane, stone.
 Steill hatt, a 'steel-bonnet,' a skull-piece.
 Steillit, see p. 118.
 Stewart, a steward or sheriff.
 Stik, to stab, to assassinate by stabbing.
 Stipend, salary, pay.
 Straik, a stroke.
 Strekand, striking.
 Strenthe, strength;—a fortified place.
 Suallit, swelled.
 Subcumis, succumbs.
 Successoun, (p. 1) race, posterity.
 Swir, sure, certain.

T.

Tak, a tack or lease.

- Tak be the hand, to be reconciled. See p. 134.
 Taking, a parley, a conference.
 Teindis, tithes.
 Tender, in good terms.
 Tent, care, heed.
 Thak-houfe, a thatched house.
 Throppill, the windpipe.
 Turanne, a tyrant.
 To, till, until.
 To-name, an *agnomen*; a nick-name.
 Tocher, a dowery, a marriage-portion.
 Tolbuith, Towboth, a prison or tolbooth.
 Towme, tomb, monument.
 Trawell, to accommodate through the mediation of friends; to use influence with, to negotiate.
 Trie, a tree, a lance.
 Trow, to believe.
 Tryitt, proved.
 Tryft, an appointed meeting.
 Tuilzie, a skirmish.
 Tuke, betook;—received, accepted.
 Turn, errand, purpose.
 Tutour-compt, see p. 107.
 Tyne, to lose.
 Tynt, lost.
- U.
- Umquhile, deceased.
 Unfreind, an enemy.
- V.
- Vanne, won.
 Vard, the feudal Casualty of Ward. See p. 106.
 Vareyanfe, a difference, a quarrel.
 Veil, Veill, well.
 Ves, was.
 Vefie, Vifie, to inspect.
 Vmquhile, deceased.
- Vnfreind, an enemy.
 Vord, a word;—a report, a hue and cry.
 Voute, a vault.
 Vrack, wreck.
- W.
- Waikitt, (Vaked,) was vacant.
 Wair, to expend money.
 Ward, to imprison.
 Ward, imprisonment, confinement.
 Ward, a feudal casualty, &c. See p. 106.
 Wareyanfe, a dispute, a quarrel.
 Wayganging, departure.
 Weir, war; an host, an army.
 Whill, until.
 Whingar, a sort of short sword.
 Wittuell, victual.
 Word, parole of honour.
 Word, a report, a hue and cry;—to enter in wordis, to quarrel.
 Wffit, used.
 Wtheris, each other.
 Wytt, Wyte, blame.
- Y.
- Yairdis, the enclosed ground surrounding the mansion-house, castle, &c. of a Baron or Laird.
 Yeid, went.
 Yett, a gate. See p. 102.
 Yett-hous, see p. 102.
 Younkyeouris, youngsters, youth.
 Yuill, Christmas, Yule.
- Z.
- Zeid, went.
 Zett, a gate;—yet, nevertheless.
 Zoung, young.

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